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Keith N. Sargent  
Head, Systems Effectiveness Branch  
Office of Naval Material

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## THESIS

A PROPOSED STUDENT OFFICER INFORMATION  
RETRIEVAL SYSTEM FOR THE NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

by

Robert Lee Henry

and

Lawrence Lee Massa

June 1969

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A Proposed Student Officer Information  
Retrieval System for the Naval Postgraduate School

by

Robert Lee Henry  
Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy  
B.S., San Francisco State College, 1959

and

Lawrence Lee Massa  
Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy  
B.S., Naval Postgraduate School, 1964

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Signature of Authors

Approved by

Lawrence L. Massa

Robert L. Henry

Richard K. Godwin

Thesis Advisor

Brooks J. Lockhart  
Chairman, Committee for Computer Science

R. F. Richardson  
Academic Dean

### ABSTRACT

Pertinent information on past and present Naval Postgraduate School students is now maintained, stored and processed in bulk files by Curriculum Officers. Information desired for management studies or analysis requires manual sorting of an ever increasing number of individual student records. This is an inadequate and inefficient system.

The foregoing problem could be resolved by the implementation of the Student Officer Information Retrieval System (SOIRS), which is a narrow scope retrieval system specifically designed to be responsive to the Curriculum Officer's needs with respect to student information. SOIRS evolved through a series of logical system design steps, identified as follows: (1) Problem Analysis; (2) Design of Records, Files and Reports; (3) Software Design; (4) Test of Entire System.

SOIRS is a complete system, establishing required files, updating files, and retrieving stored information.

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## LIST OF DEFINITIONS

1. Data Element - A cohesive unit of information within a record (e.g., the data representing the sex of an individual in a logical record would be considered a data element).
2. Record (Logical Record) - A collection of related data elements treated as a unit. (E.g., in an inventory control application, one line of an invoice is a data element and the complete invoice is a record.)
3. File - A collection of related records treated as a unit.
4. Entity - A person, place, or thing.
5. Information Attribute - A characteristic of an entity such as a person's name, curriculum, service number, etc.
6. Master File - A recording of the information about one set of entities of concern to the System (e.g., Current Master File is a file composed of records for each entity (Officer Student) currently attending the NPGS). There is one record for each entity.
7. Data Base - The total collection of operational data (data elements) in a system.
8. Batch Processing - A method of operation where transaction records are collected and system resources scheduled in such a way that the transaction file is processed against Master Files (in the case of SOIRS the master files would be the Historical and Current Files).
9. Binary Search - A nonsequential search of a table or list which is divided into two parts. A probe into such a list will yield one bit of information (i.e., the probe was either directed to the correct part of the list or it was not). Binary searches may have other binary searches as subsets, thus forming a binary tree search structure. Normally, the tree structure is devoiced to a level where short sequential searches of attributes can be conducted.
10. Bit - A binary digit representing the smallest manageable unit within a machine.
11. Byte - A sequence of eight adjacent bits; the most elementary addressable unit and is used to store one character (A, 2, %, etc.). In the system/360 a byte is reflected by base 16 notation within the machine:

the number  $1_{10} = 11110001_2 = F1_{10}$

the letter A =  $11000001_2 = C1_{16}$

the left four bits of a byte are called the Zone Bits.

12. Boolean Masking - A bit or byte area of storage established at decision points within a processing program to compare conditions and alternatives based on boolean arithmetic. Logical "AND" and "OR" operations are typically used in masking schemes.

13. File-Activity Ratio - Defined as the ratio of the number of records used in one processing run to the number of records scanned in one run. In SOIRS this ratio could vary from a small number to 100% on a retrieval run, and will be 100% for all update runs. A large file-activity ratio implies the use of a high speed magnetic tape device. Tape will accomplish the processing in about the same time as using a direct-access device, and the former is a cheaper storage medium.

14. File-Volatility - Refers to the number of record additions and deletions to a file. In a static file environment, direct-access devices can be used with excellent results, however as the file-volatility increases these devices become quite inefficient due to a chaining process required to tie the file together. At this point a tape oriented file will provide a higher degree of efficiency.

15. Hashing Function - An algorithm which maps a set of keys into a set of integers, where the integers point to the specific storage location of the key related data.

16. Information Retrieval System - A process developed to recover specific information from a data bank.

17. Key-Searches - Searches conducted to retrieve information in accordance with a specific data input parameter (or set of parameters) called a key (search-key).

18. Key Transformation - See Hashing Function

19. NIBBLE - The righthand four bits of a byte. A NIBBLE is used in a great number of logical operations when the zone bits are not required.

20. Random Processing - A method of processing a file where the records of that file are not necessarily ordered in the same manner as the transaction records. A key transformation is utilized to direct the processing to the desired storage location.

21. Sequential Organization - A file organized in such a way that each record in the file is assumed to be placed in a series based upon an ascending sequence of some key field. In the case of SOIRS, this key field is the last name of students. The method of processing such

a file is termed Sequential Batch Processing (Sequential Processing), and is characterized by the condition that insertions and deletions of records to a file require rewriting the entire file. The transaction file is ordered in the same manner as the master file. Processing of the master file results in a serial transfer of records from the old master file to a new master file; inserting records on the new master and omitting the transfer of deleted records to the new master as directed by the transaction file. The obvious justification for such a file is a high file-activity ratio and a moderate (or higher) number of record additions and deletions.

22. Serial Search - An item by item key-search of a list (or file) until the search condition is satisfied, or the end of the list (file) is encountered.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The maintenance and storage of pertinent information with regard to Officer Students presently attending the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, as well as those who previously attended, is currently the responsibility of the curriculum officer for each respective curricula. The bulk of this information is resident in one form or another in a manual storage media such as file folders, file cabinets or desk drawers. Over the years, the number of records accumulated is, in some cases, quite large, and consequently any retrieval of information required for one time reports, analysis projects, or recurring reports is a laborious undertaking. Additionally, the manual processing required to retrieve information might inhibit the initiative of an inspired individual who would otherwise attempt to use this data base for worthwhile analysis studies.

The authors have undertaken the project of developing a flexible and accessible automated student information retrieval system for the specific purpose of aiding the proper management authority in the execution of certain planning and control functions. The proposed system would be magnetic tape oriented and designed for implementation on the Naval Postgraduate School IBM/360-67 Computer. It would additionally be upward compatible with the IBM/360 family of computers from the Model 30 on.

The system as conceived could be utilized as a stand alone application which at a later date could be easily expanded to encompass the larger data base of a total personnel accounting sub-system, or it

could be integrated, with equal ease, into a total management information system. The goal of the design is to develop an information retrieval system which will assist the Curriculum Officer (or other designated managers) to carry out certain assigned responsibilities by providing needed information stored in a data bank, which could be retrieved easily when required.

The system to accomplish this is defined as one which would collect the data, update appropriate files in the data bank, and have the capability of retrieving any or all information from the data base.

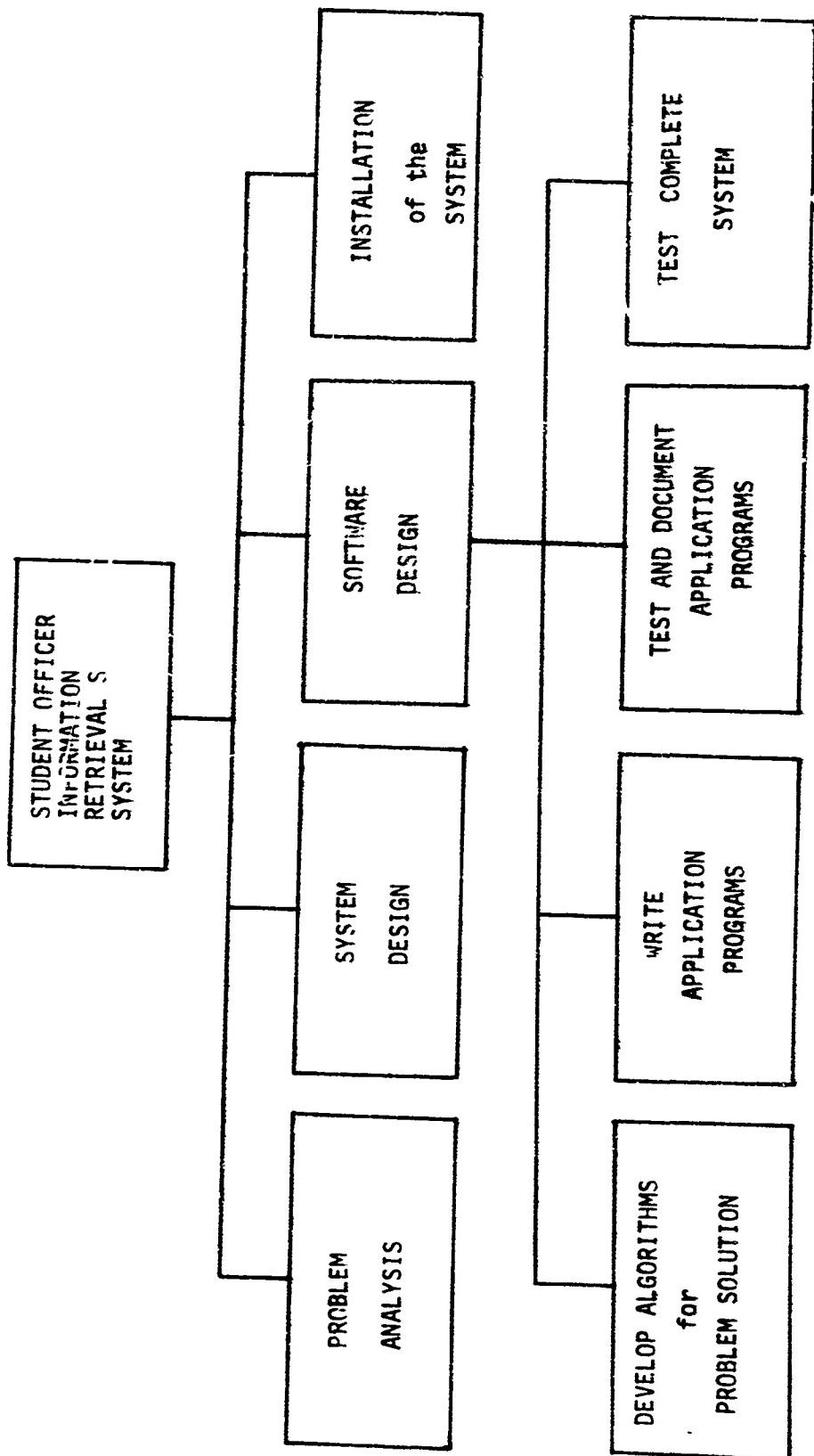
In the conceptual stage of planning, the major tasks involved in the successful development of the system were identified:

1. Problem Analysis (define the problem and the problem solution from the Curriculum Officers point of view).
2. System Design (develop the logic of the problem solution (algorithms), design the data base, and determine most appropriate method of file storage).
3. Software Design (write application programs for required algorithms, determine system programs to be utilized, and determine the programming language to be used for application programs).
4. Installation of the System (initialize the data base, develop user procedures, and document file status).

The foregoing tasks are illustrated in figure 1 together with a level of subtasks for Software design.

The remainder of this paper describes the evolution of the system development in steps corresponding to aforementioned tasks.

FIGURE 1  
TASKS AND SUBTASKS  
IDENTIFIED IN THE  
INITIAL PLANNING PHASE



## II. PROBLEM ANALYSIS

In the design of any information system, safeguards must be developed to insure that the system will be an effective management tool and responsive to the needs of as many managers as possible without overburdening the data base with information of marginal importance. The goal is to provide only that information which is necessary or highly desirable for management planning, operating, and control. Interviews with curricular officers were conducted to:

1. Insure the integrity of the proposed system;
2. Determine the most effective operational data for inclusion in the data base;
3. Ascertain the type of report information desired from the system.

Initially all Curriculum Officers were contacted and received a brief description of the proposed Information Retrieval System. At that time a list of tentative data to be included in the data base was submitted to the curriculum officers, and interviews were arranged for future dates.

The interviews generated the following list of necessary (or highly desirable) data which would be included in the data base:

1. File number
2. Name
3. Grade
4. Designator
5. Year group
6. Source code
7. Date of rank
8. P-code
9. Date of birth

10. Sex
11. Social security number
12. Expected retirement year
13. Curriculum number
14. Level of education
15. Designator change history
16. Date of arrival at NPGS
17. Graduate Quality Point Rating (QPR)
18. Total QPR
19. Date of graduation from NPGS
20. Degree area
21. Country
22. Service
23. Past duty station history

Interviews additionally indicated that it would be desirable to develop retrieval methods which would be responsive to information inquiries keyed to the following elements (or combinations thereof) of a logical record within the data base:

1. Designator
2. Curriculum
3. Grade
4. Date of birth
5. Sex
6. Level of education
7. Date of arrival (departure) to (from) the NPGS
8. Degree area
9. Country
10. Service
11. Graduate QPR
12. Total QPR

Based upon the Curriculum Officers expected use of an information system, it was determined that the foregoing requirements developed

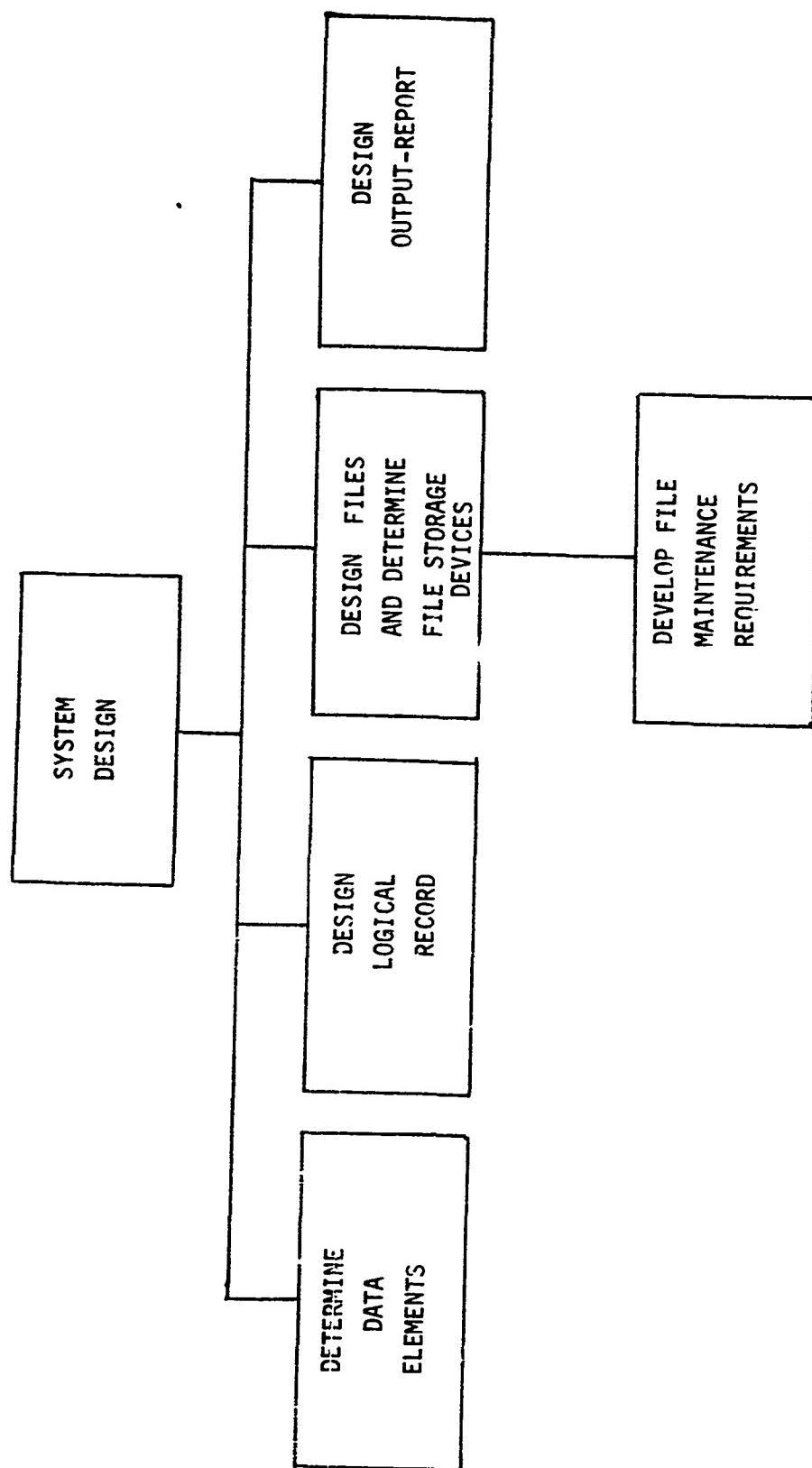
during the problem analysis phase were realistic, and in most cases justified. Consequently, the design of the Student Officer Information Retrieval System (SOIRS) was initiated.

### III. SYSTEM DESIGN

System design within the context of this paper will refer primarily to the development of logical record structure, file structure, file maintenance requirements, and report design. (Figure 2 presents the subtasks involved in this system design effort.)

The information content of an information processing system is given by its data base. Because of the extreme importance of information content the data base together with data files are planned, then the system is built around them (it is recommended that the reader refer to the LIST OF DEFINITIONS and read the entries "Data Element" through "Data Base" in the order presented). The determination of operational data for the data base was a two step procedure: (1) the first being locally generated at the NPGS as described in the section "Problem Analysis" and; (2) the second being the type of data which could be provided by the Bureau of Naval Personnel (BUPERS) to be used primarily in the development of a historical file of past NPGS students. BUPERS data relates only to officers in the U.S. Navy, whereas the NPGS generated additional data requirements due to the attendance of foreign students, allied officer students (other U.S. Services), and civilians. Unfortunately, an excessive amount of time was required in obtaining a BUPERS file, and the intersection of locally generated data elements and BUPERS data elements was not as large as desired. However, with the exception of two information attributes (undergraduate education; secondary P-code) all BUPERS data was utilized. The resulting information attributes for an entity within this system are denoted

FIGURE 2  
SYSTEM DESIGN SUBTAS.'



in Figure 3, p. 20 (BUPERS did not provide information concerning date of arrival at NPGS, quality point rating (graduate or total), country, service, or history of past duty stations). All of the information attributes with the exception of Past Duty Station History are obviously useful within the concept of an information processing system. The inclusion of the current and seven previous duty stations was encouraged by the majority of people interviewed and justified by the desire to obtain information on the utilization of officer graduate education in duty station assignments, particularly in the technical areas. The record was designed before the realization that BUPERS did not provide the desired information; however, if the system is implemented, subsequent Bureau updates could be used to locally generate a duty station history.

#### A. LOGICAL RECORD DESIGN

After determining the information attributes per entity, there was no difficulty encountered in assigning data elements to a logical record. The only specific requirements being: (1) insure that all data elements which might be utilized for key searches be contiguous and located at the beginning of the record in order to maintain a minimum length test mask, and minimize both the length of the data string and number of string manipulations required in search routines; and (2) provide space for a one byte test character expected to be utilized in update routines.

The logical record is presented in figure 3. Since all input to the system will be 80 byte card images (after initialization of the Historical File), the record naturally takes a form resembling 3 card

FIGURE 3  
SOIRS LOGICAL RECORD

A	B										C	D	E	F	G	H		
0	5	6		1	2	3	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
54	58		65		74	76	80			88	91	94	97	99				
U	V	W	X		Y					Y								
104				120						136								
					Y						Y							
						168					184							
152							Y					Y						
								216					231					
									200									
										Y								
											Y							
												216						
													231					

- A. SERVICE NUMBER      I. P-CODE  
 B. NAME      J. DATE OF BIRTH  
 C. SPECIAL KEY      K. SEX  
 D. RANK      L. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER  
 E. DESIGNATOR      M. RETIREMENT YEAR  
 F. YEAR GROUP      N. CURRICULUM NUMBER  
 G. SOURCE CODE      O. EDUCATION LEVEL  
 H. DATE OF RANK      P. DESIGNATOR CHANGE HISTORY  
 Q. DATE OF ARRIVAL      R. DATE OF GRADUATION  
 S. (PR(GRADUATE))      T. OPR(TOTAL)  
 U. DEGREE AREA      V. COUNTRY/SERVICE  
 W. NUMBER OF DUTY STATIONS      X. LISTED IN X, Y  
 Y. CURRENT DUTY STATION      Z. PAST DUTY STATIONS-listed in  
     reverse chronological order

images with the last 8 bytes of the second image discarded. This latter condition exists to preclude the splitting of a data element on any card input record and is expected to reduce input errors. Data within all fields is left justified and trailing blanks are allowed in the name and station name fields. Some fields within the record may be blank, and these are described in detail in Appendix A, "Users Manual."

#### B. REPORT DESIGN FOR RETRIEVAL OUTPUT

As with the concept of an Information Retrieval System as a whole, the output report format was designed with the user in mind, adhering to the following guide lines as closely as possible:

1. A report should consolidate all information relevant to its intended use.
2. A report should be readable, uncluttered and attractive.
3. A report should be easy to interpret by the user.
4. A report should be helpful to the user in locating needed entries rapidly, with a minimum of confusion and searching.

Since all of the information attributes contained in a logical record were determined to be necessary, a report was designed to display all 232 bytes of information on standard printer output which permits the printing of only 132 characters per line. (A sample output format is illustrated in figure 7, Appendix A.) With the limitation imposed on the horizontal structuring of report information, a decision was made to use a column oriented output structure for the information attributes, stacking related attributes for each entity in columns when feasible. For example in figure 7., refer to the third column from the right hand edge of the report which is a stacking of two information attributes: DEGR (degree level, e.g., PhD) and AREA (the area in which

the degree was obtained). Note that these attributes are separated by a slash (/) which for the purpose of this report implies stacked output. Two other forms of stacked attributes occur in columns one and four. Column one information attributes are formated to correspond exactly to the column label appearing at the top of every page (those items in parenthesis appear only for selected entities for obvious reasons). Column four demonstrates the third and final method in which stacking is indicated: DESIG (current designator) appearing over (CHG), the latter referring to designator change history if applicable to an entity. The data printed for a designator change will appear in two stacked parenthesized expressions below the current designator; the first a four digit field indicating the year and month of the change, and the second indicates the old designator. Utilizing the foregoing methods of stacking, thirty information attributes can be efficiently contained in the fourteen column spread of the report output. The horizontal organization of the report as illustrated in figure 7 is basically column oriented with respect to individual or stacked information attributes. Even though abbreviations and pneumonics are freely used, each of the column headings are self explanatory and will pose no particular difficulty for report users (Curriculum Officers). In all cases, the headings appear directly over the data fields to which they refer and are printed at the top of each page of the report. Proceeding down the output report it is noted that double spaces separate the information printed (excluding any error notification) for individual entities in order to provide good visual effect and readability. Additionally, measures have been taken to ensure that page ejection will not occur once the printing of information for an entity has been

initiated, precluding the separation of related matter on adjacent pages. An additional feature of this report is the descriptive output for the information attributes RANK, DEGR, and AREA. In contrast with this output, refer to the Bureau output in figure 4 which contains these same information attributes buried as a subset in the second data field which is one continuous string of alphabetical and numeric characters. In this latter report the user would have to resort to tables or lists in order to decode the printed information. This is not the case with the SOIRS report. In certain cases, for U.S. Naval Officers only, reference to the Register of Officers might be required for designator or source code decoding; curriculum numbers are readily identified in the Naval Postgraduate School Catalog. An index to P-Codes is contained in current BUPERSINST 1210.13 series if this information is desired.

In the event an error is detected in the retrieval input data deck, the program will respond with an error message indicating that an error occurred in the data and that the data deck should be corrected and resubmitted. This error print-out should not appear on the report which is submitted to the report requester, but should be corrected by the individual conducting the file transaction. The events which could generate this error message are discussed in the sections "File Maintenance" and "Users Manual."

#### C. DESIGN OF FILES

There are two classes of entities included in the data base, namely those students currently attending the Naval Postgraduate School, and those who have attended in the past. This condition implies that a logical arrangement of two distinct files within the data base would

**FIGURE 4**

provide a reasonable file base for the system. The file was designed in this manner and the two classes of files are referred to as the Historical File, and the Current File. There are several advantages in maintaining these files as separate entities; the more obvious are listed as follows:

1. After initial creation of the Current File, and subsequent to quarterly updates, each Curriculum Officer should be presented with a current listing of all students under his cognizance. This would preclude, except in rare instances, any further requirement for information retrieval from the Current File during that quarter.
2. The retrieval of information will normally be mutually exclusive with respect to the Current and Historical Files (i.e., keyed to either the Current File or the Historical File but not both simultaneously). For this reason the two file structure would be more efficient because fewer records would have to be scanned in each case. For example, the Historical File presently contains 4876 records, and the Current File will contain approximately 1500 records. The advantage obtained in searching only 5000 or 1500 records as opposed to 6500 records is obvious, especially when searching for current entities.

#### 1. File Organization

Due to the absence of any real data regarding utilization of the information retrieval process, the criteria upon which the file organization is based are:

1. The expected number of record additions to and deletions from the files;
2. The size of files,
3. The number of records processed during update runs on the file.

The quarterly update of the Current File will involve a minimum of one information attribute (OPR) per entity to be undated, yielding a File-Activity Ratio (number of records processed divided by the number of records scanned) of 100%.

Addition and deletion of records with respect to the Current File are to be batch processed with the quarterly update, and are expected to number between two-hundred and four-hundred records

(the total number of arriving and departing students). Based on this, the Current File could in no way be considered static, but instead would be moderately volatile, justifying the rewriting of the Current File each quarter.

It is important to point out at this time, that there is presently no interface with Bureau of Naval Personnel Files which would permit updates of information attributes in the Historical File; this is a temporary condition pending implementation of SOIRS and is further discussed in Section V. Therefore, the term update is used with reference to the Current File only. However, records are updated and added to the Historical File every quarter when the Current File is purged of departing students.

The foregoing characteristics of expected Current File activity (high File-Activity Ratio and moderate file volatility), and the sequential nature of information retrieved from both the Current and Historical files indicate that a sequential file organization (refer to LIST OF DEFINITIONS) would be the most efficient for SOIRS, and was therefore utilized.

Normally, it would be inappropriate to initiate the information retrieval process with the specific intent of searching for one particular entity. On the other hand it would be quite appropriate to key a search to one or several parameters which would yield a list of entities within the intersection of search parameters. The latter use is the one for which the file was designed (in response to user desires), and with highly flexible retrieval techniques, the probability of obtaining information on any particular entity is uniformly distributed over the

length of the entire file. With the extensive range of search parameters provided it is necessary to scan each record of the file. Consequently it is a process quite compatible with sequential file organization. The alternate file organization would be one designed for random processing (see LIST OF DEFINITIONS) with searches established through the use of hashing functions. This would be extremely inefficient and time consuming due to the complexity of key transformations and an increased number of logical operations necessary to acquire the desired degree of flexibility.

## 2. File Residence

The decision resulting in a sequential file organization yielded two alternative devices upon which the data files could be stored and manipulated: (1) IBM-2311 disk pack or, (2) magnetic tape. The criteria considered in choosing magnetic tape as the appropriate device are listed as follows:

1. Cost
2. File protection
3. File security
4. File compatibility
5. Device speed

Cost in this context refers to the cost of data residence on a particular storage device. The cost for magnetic tape is approximately .01¢ per bit and the disk cost is approximately .1¢ per bit.<sup>1</sup> This latter figure is deceiving since, for best operation,

---

<sup>1</sup> Professor M.L. Cotton during a course of instruction concerning Information Structures, March 1968.

the entire disk pack should be dedicated to the subject files, and for the cost of one disk pack, several magnetic tapes could be purchased (these tapes would exceed the disk storage capacity many times over).

File protection refers to the vulnerability of the storage media to inadvertent destruction during file maintenance routines or testing. Both tape and disk provide for the unique labeling of a file to discourage unauthorized use, however, of greater concern is the desirability to maintain processing control over the stored data.

This latter control is best illustrated by an example:  
Suppose that during a file maintenance or testing routine, which required a file to be read, the completion of the data control block was in error due to incorrect use of OPEN MACROS, DCB MACROS or Data Definition statements which would result in a write operation. This could generate processing which would destroy a file unintentionally. In the case of magnetic tape, positive control over a read/write operation can be exercised by removing (or replacing) the "WRITE RING" from (in) the tape reel. When the ring is out the tape cannot be written on; only by inserting the ring can a write operation occur. This should significantly decrease the potential vulnerability of a file and preclude a lengthy process of file re-creation. The disk storage media does not provide this feature of protection.

File security refers to the physical security of a storage media which might or might not contain sensitive information. Magnetic tape is highly portable, moderately durable, and small enough so that several reels could be stored with ease in a safe or small vault. If required, tape reels could be transported to a computer

center, remain under observation during a processing run, and upon completion of processing returned to the designated storage area. The disk pack although portable, is fragile and bulky by comparison; additionally, disk packs are not normally removed from the processing center.

File compatibility refers to a decision to use either magnetic tape or disk storage or both for different files. The Grandfather, Father, Son concept of file back-up is utilized for both Historical and Current files to permit recreation of any file which might be destroyed in error. The most practical method of storage for these generations of files is magnetic tape for reasons mentioned in preceding paragraphs. In order to promote compatibility in file devices and to minimize the data management problem for the programmers who will maintain the file, magnetic tape was used for all files. (Additionally, magnetic tape is a universal storage media which is compatible with most computer installations; this is not currently the case with disk files.)

Device speed in this case relates only to the transfer rates of the respective devices; IBM-2311 has a transfer rate of 156K bytes/second and magnetic tape devices have a transfer rate of 90K bytes/second. Clearly a distinct advantage in favor of disks; however, with the advent of multiprocessing with a variable number of tasks (MVT) presently available on the Naval Postgraduate School computer. This transfer rate was not considered significant since the additional input/output requirements expected with tape would not adversely affect the utilization of the central processing unit.

## D. FILE MAINTENANCE

For the purpose of this discussion, File Maintenance will include a brief description of Historical File creation, file transactions involving input data which result in changes to files, and a proposed method for insuring the integrity of files.

### 1. Creation of Historical File

The following methodology describing the generation of a Historical File is applicable to the development of files which are based (whole or part) on data received from an outside activity, and would be appropriate in subsequent dealings with the Bureau of Naval Personnel in the event that SOIRS is implemented.

Extreme caution must be exercised in dealing with a tape received from outside activities since incorrect processing could result in the loss of tape data, requiring additional transactions, time in shipment, and computer time at both the sending and receiving activities. A request to BUPERS resulted in the receipt of a magnetic tape file which contained records on all past and present Navy students of the NPGS. The tape as requested was a labeled tape with a track density of 800 b.p.i. Upon receipt the tape label was verified by utilizing the IBM System Utility "IEBPTPCH" to read and print the label. Subsequent to label verification the entire content of the tape was printed out, employing the same utility, providing visual assurance that the transmitted file contained desired information. Immediately thereafter a working copy of the BUREAU tape was generated, with appropriated blocking factors for economical buffer utilization,

through the use of the System Utility "IEBGENER." It was previously decided that SOIRS files should be arranged in alphabetical order (first 5 letters of the last name) for batch processing, and to additionally facilitate easy reading of the output report. In order to achieve this ordering, the System Procedure "SORT/MERGE" was utilized. The results of the foregoing processing yielded a sorted working copy of the Bureau file ready for processing with the SOIRS application program "BUPERS TRANSFER" (BUPSXFR). The BUPSXFR program essentially takes a record from this working copy, abstracts desired information attributes, performs any data conversions required, and places these attributes in a SOIRS logical record format. As the record for each entity is transformed, it is written onto a tape which, when completed, will be the Historical File. This processing program does not convert or place on the Historical File any Bureau record which does not reflect past attendance at the Naval Postgraduate School. Instead, the program causes the first 133 bytes of these rejected Bureau records to be printed out. Upon completion of processing, the Historical File has been generated and a listing of rejected records is printed out (see figure 4 for sample rejects).

## 2. File Transactions

There are two other SOIRS application programs which will be regularly used in file transactions. These are the CRDCHK1 and UPDATE programs, and are discussed in the following paragraphs.

### a. Input Record Verification

Upon initial creation of the Current File and for subsequent insertion of logical records for new entities, the CRDCHK1 program will be utilized to insure the correctness of card input records

prior to placing the subject records on the Current File. The following attributes of each input record are checked, as appropriate, for correct numeric and alphabetical strings, incorrect use of blanks or blank fields and special characters, and for correct ranges of both numeric and alphabetical fields:

1. Name
2. Number of duty stations
3. Designator
4. Special Character (\*)-required in column 37
5. School Start Date
6. Curriculum
7. Degree
8. Graduate and Total QPR
9. Rank
10. Service Number
11. Sex
12. Expected Graduation Date
13. Area
14. Social Security Number
15. Service and/or Country

Appendix A contains a sample CRDCHK1 output with a list identifying the types of errors which will be reported.

b. File Updates and Transfers

It was determined that all file updates and transfer transactions could best be accomplished using batch processing techniques on a quarterly basis. These transactions are:

1. Updating records in the Current File
2. Inserting new record in the Current File
3. Deletion of records from the Current File
4. Transferring the updated records of those students who have completed their tours at the Postgraduate School from the Current File to the Historical File.

The foregoing transactions are incorporated into one processing program, UPDATE, which performs these functions in a single processing run conducting updates and record dispositions as directed by input data cards. The update parameters and special character keys required in the input data are described in detail in Appendix A.

The Current File should at all times be maintained in alphabetical order (first five letters of last name), and since batch processing is the designated mode of file transacting when using UPDATE, the input data cards (less the record additions) should also be sorted in a like manner. An out of sequence data card will not be processed, but will generate an error message which identifies the card in error. The program will recover and proceed to process the next record. Other types of errors in input data are handled in a like manner. A sample listing of UPDATE output, which illustrates the four basic types of program response, is contained in Appendix A (figure 11). and is described as follows (the entities in the following examples may be located on the output listing by proceeding alphabetically down the name field):

1. The first transaction involves the updating of the entity "ACADEMY, JOE FRESHCAUGHT." The first line is a portion of the logical record prior to any changes, and the second is the updated record as it will appear in the new file. The transaction is identified by the suffix \* UPDATE\* appearing after the updated entry.
2. The second entry, "ARMYTYPE, ALPHONSE KNOTHEAD" has a suffix of \* DELETE \*, indicating that the record for this student has been deleted and will not appear on the new Historical or Current File.
3. The output for "FLEGLE, OOGLE EYE" has a suffix of \* XFER \*, which implies two conditions: (1) the record was transferred from the Current to the Historical File; and (2) prior to the transfer any required updates to the subject record were completed. This output is similar to that obtained with \* UPDATE \*, demonstrating the before and after conditions of the record.

4. The final transaction, "LUCKY, GO HAPPY", illustrates the last type of UPDATE output, and is identified by the trailing \* NEW \* in the one line output. This output constitutes the first 122 bytes of the new record. (Input data cards for new records are previously checked for accuracy by processing with the CRDCHK1 program).

The UPDATE printed output additionally becomes a useful medium for conducting spot checks on desired transactions.

### 3. Quarterly File Maintenance

The most important consideration in any information system structured on a dynamic data base is the protection of that data base from accidental loss or destruction. In the case of SOIRS, the two basic files, Historical and Current, should be maintained as described in following paragraphs in order to preclude the total loss of the data base, and to provide for reconstruction of both files to their most current form.

Subsequent to SOIRS implementation, the file content will consist of one copy each of the two basic files. Backup copies of each file should be generated as soon as possible by employing the System Utility "IEBGENER" ( a back-up copy of the Historical file exists at the present time), yielding two copies of each file which are in turn sorted in alphabetical order. One each of the Historical and Current File copies will become working files, while the others are to be designated the "Current Father" and "Historical Father" files respectively. These fathers therefore are the backups for the working copies.

Quarterly, the UPDATE program is used to process record updates, deletions, additions, and transfers to the Historical File. All of these transactions are accomplished in a sequential manner which does not affect the working file, but instead performs the designated

operation and writes the new record on a new Current File. In the case of transfers, the record is written on a new Historical File. Upon completion of UPDATE processing, the new Current File contains new record additions, updated records for all entities which were resident on the Current Father and were not transferred to the Historical File, and does not contain records which were designated as DELETE from the Current Father. This new Current File is then sorted and becomes the Current Son, a new generation of current entity records. The UPDATE input data records should be retained for one quarter so that the Son could be regenerated from the Father, by another UPDATE processing, if required. The new Historical File is generated through UPDATE transfer of designated records from the Current Father to the new Historical File. After UPDATE processing, the Historical Father is copied onto the new Historical File (using IEBGENER with a disposition of MOD, KEEP). The new Historical File contains all records transferred from the Current Father and all records which reside on the Historical Father. Sorting of this new file yields the Historical Son; a new generation of historical entities. The creation of subsequent Current and Historical generations are carried out in the same manner as described above. The retention of files one generation old, and the retention of quarterly transition data for the UPDATE program provides for adequate protection and restoration of the data base in the event of destruction of the Current and/or Historical Sons.

#### IV. SOFTWARE DESIGN

The program documentation for each of the application programs is presented in Appendix B in the form of flow charts and program listings. Each line of instruction in the listings contains, in the comment field, a descriptive phrase concerning the logic of the operation, and constitutes a highly descriptive mode of documentation which will be extremely valuable to application programmer assigned responsibility for program maintenance. The following paragraphs will briefly describe in less detail certain characteristics of specific algorithms used in each of the problem programs.

##### A. BUPSXFR PROGRAM

This program was developed to:

1. Read the BUPERS logical records.
2. Test each entity for validity with respect to Historical File criteria.
3. Perform data conversion on certain attributes.
4. Transform required attributes to SOIRS logical record configuration.
5. Write appropriate records on the Historical File.
6. Print out a listing of those records which were not placed in the Historical File.

With the exception of 2,3, and 6, above, all programming techniques are elementary in execution and require no special knowledge on the part of the reader with regard to the BUREAU logical record. These excerpts (also employing only basic programming techniques) are listed and described as follows:

1. The criteria for entity placement into the Historical File is that a student must have attended the NPGS in the past. This condition is

ascertained by comparing the character constant "MUNTEREY" with the college name attribute of the BUPERS record field "Education 1." An equal compare implies, that this record should be placed in the Historical File.

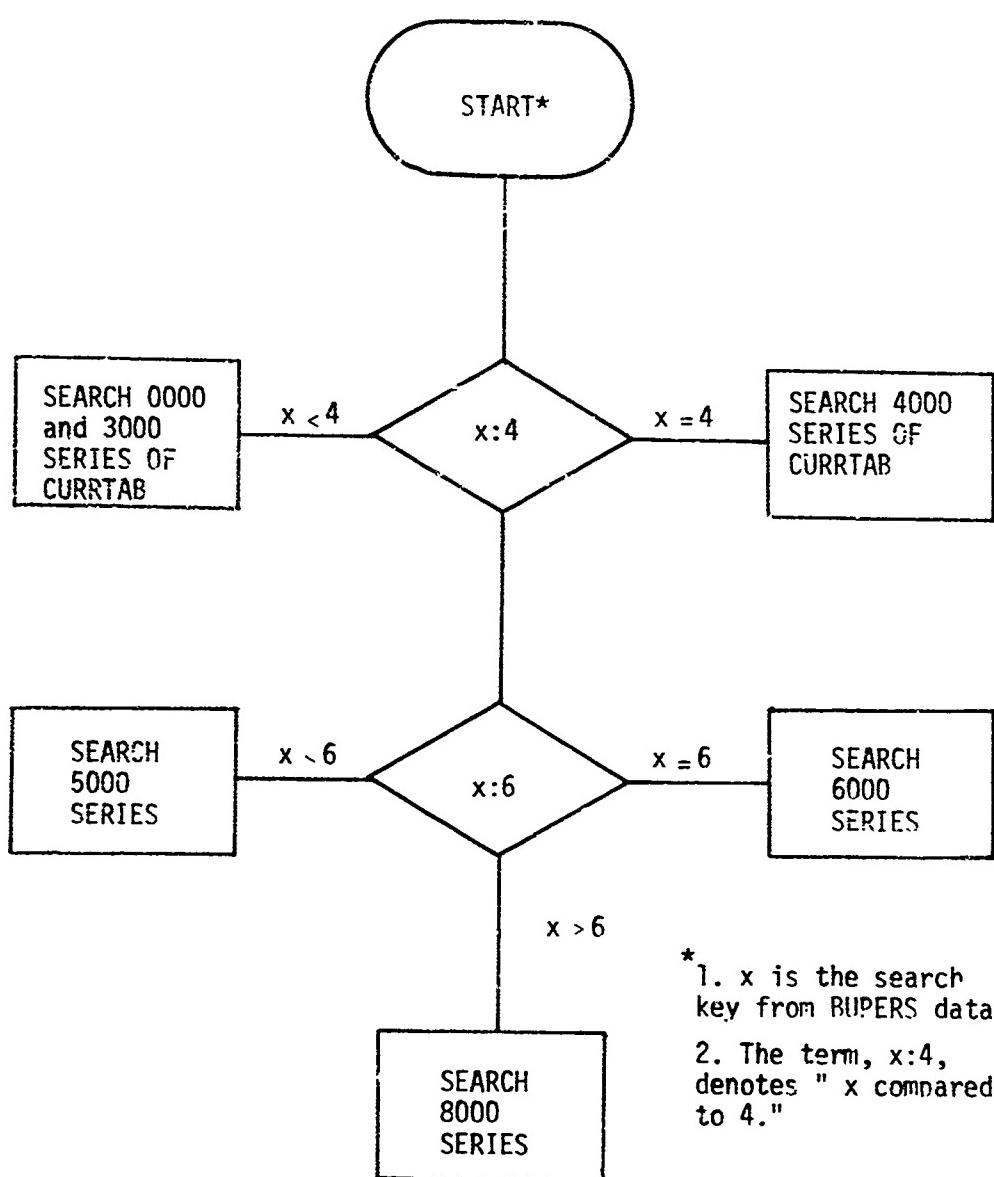
2. Upon receipt of the BUPERS File, it was found that information concerning course curriculum was not included in the file and information regarding degree area was encoded in accordance with the "Naval Officer Education, Language and Service Schools Code (NAVPERS 15824 series)." The latter being a rather extensive numeric listing of specialty codes which exceeded the requirements of SOIRS (These requirements are indicated as a list of twenty attributes in TABLED of the Information Retrieval Program, Appendix B.). In order to convert the Bureau data into meaningful SOIRS attributes, a table was constructed which mapped the four byte Bureau data concerning education onto curriculum numbers and degree area. This table is labeled as CURRTAB in the BUFSXFR listing, Appendix B. All of the 79 attributes of CURRTAB are organized in the same manner. The first four numbers of each CURRTAB attribute indicates a Bureau education code. The next three numbers indicate the curriculum onto which the Bureau code is mapped, and the letter indicates the degree area, which is the final attribute in the range of the mapping. As an education code is read from the Bureau tape a binary search of CURRTAB is conducted for a match on the first digit of the code. When an equal compare occurs, the pertinent subset of CURRTAB is serially searched until a match on the four digit code is found; then the data is converted yielding a curriculum number and degree area for each entity. This binary search is relatively effective, requiring at the maximum a serial search of a 26 item list (from a total list consisting of 79 items) to obtain the correct entry in the table. This maximum occurs only when the last item in the 5000 series of CURRTAB is required (see figure 5).

3. If the criteria in item one above is not satisfied, or if the binary search of item 2 does not yield a correct response the program will reject the record and cause its contents to be printed on the output printer (i.e., the records printed are not included in the Historical File).

#### B. CRDCHK PROGRAM

This program was designed to verify the correctness of SOIRS input data cards (for new entities) destined for processing with the UPDATE program (the general program objectives have been previously described in FILE MAINTENANCE section III (D)(2)). The program specifically checks the following information attributes (from the SOIRS logical record) for the errors indicated:

FIGURE 5  
BUPSXFP. BINARY SEARCH OF TABLE CURRTAB



- \*  
1. x is the search key from BUPERS data.  
2. The term, x:4, denotes "x compared to 4."

1. Name - The first byte is checked for a blank, and an equal compare results in an error. The first ten bytes of the name field are checked for correct alphabetical characters and if numeric or special characters are detected, an error exit occurs.
2. Duty Station Number - This byte is checked for a numeric value in the interval (0,8), any other character will result in an error condition. Up to three duty stations can be indicated on the first two data cards; if an entity had 3 or less duty stations and an incorrect number (greater than 3) of duty stations indicated, the program would automatically assign a duty station number of 3 to correct the error. During processing, a zero (0) is inserted in this attribute for each foreign entity to serve as a potential key in future transactions.
3. Designator - Each byte of this four-byte field is checked for numerics on the interval (0,9), any other characters result in an error exit.
4. Byte 37 of the input record is tested for a \*, which must be present in order to convey condition codes to the UPDATE program, otherwise an error results.
5. School start (end) date, a three byte field, is checked for numerics on the interval (0,9), any other character will result in an error.
6. Curriculum Number - a three byte field indicating the student's curriculum is checked for numerics on the interval (0,9). Other characters result in errors.
7. Educational Level, Graduate and Total QPR, Service Number, and Social Security number are checked for valid numerics, on the interval (0,9), for each byte of the respective attribute.
8. Rank, and Degree Area are one byte fields tested for the alphabetical characters on the interval (A,T). Any other character results in an error condition.
9. Country/Service - A two byte attribute which indicates the branch of service for U.S. students, and indicates the country of a foreign student. The first byte must be numeric on the range (0,4) and the second byte numeric on the range (0,9). Both bytes collectively have a maximum permissible value of 41. Deviations from the foregoing result in error exits.
10. The attribute SEX is checked for one of the following valid characters F,M, or a blank. The latter two indicating "male." All other characters result in errors.

Errors generated from the above processes are descriptively printed out identifying not only the attribute name, but the character which caused the error. A complete description of all errors is contained in Appendix A.

### 1. CRDCHK1 Algorithm for Table Output Processing

The CRDCHK1 program contains five tables (C,D,G,L, and S) which assign meaningful output parameters to the record attributes which exist as one or two byte table keys in the logical record. For example, TABLE L of the CRDCHK1 program lists the ten possible levels of education which are considered in SOJRS. Any one of these levels may be indicated in the logical record image by inserting a number ranging from 0 to 9 in byte 101 of the record. When this byte is processed by CRDCHK1, this numeral must be transformed to a meaningful mnemonic or abbreviation which will appear in the output report. The manner by which this transformation occurs is described in the following example, using TABLE L for illustration.

address ( $b_{10}$ )	TABLE L	Table key
0000	GSCH	0
0004	HSCH	1
0008	1YRC	2
0012	2YRC	3
0016	3YRC	4
0020	-PG-	5
0024	BACH	6
0028	CERT	7
0032	-MS-	8
0036	PHD-	9

Hexadecimal and binary formats are used for representing all characters internal to the machine, but for purposes of this example will be supplemented by base 10 notation.

The algorithm takes the hexadecimal representation of the Table Key and logically "ANDS" the Key with the hex constant "0F." This results in a pure binary number which is then multiplied by four (4). Adding this result to the address of the first attribute in TABLE L yields the address of the desired attribute. For purposes of illustration

let the table key be equal to  $2_{10}$  ( $F2_{16} = 11110010_2$ ). Submitting this value to the logical "AND" operation with  $0F_{16} = 00001111_2$ :

$$\begin{array}{r} 11110010_2 \\ 00001111_2 \\ \hline \text{result of "AND"} & 00000010_2 \end{array}$$

multiplication by 4 yields:  $00001000_2$

adding this value to the address of the first attribute of TABLE L:

$$\begin{array}{r} 00000000_2 \\ 00001000_2 \\ \hline 00001000_2 = 08_{10} \end{array}$$

where the address  $08_{10}$  is pointing to the desired attribute TYRC (one year of college)

In the example above, the address of the first attribute of TABLE L was assigned a value of 00 only for convenience in computation. During actual program execution, this address can be located at any authorized absolute address in core storage. The advantage of this method of table retrieval, is that the desired attribute is obtained in one table reference as opposed to a time consuming serial search of the table, potentially involving all attributes. The attributes of the four other tables in CRDCHK1 are obtained in a similar manner using the same basic algorithm.

#### C. UPDATE PROGRAM

The General Characteristics of the UPDATE Program are described in section III. D. 2.b; the basic functions of the program are reiterated as follows:

1. Add new records to the Current File

2. Update records in the Current File
3. Update and transfer records from the Current File to the Historical File.
4. Delete records.

The UPDATE Program permits updating of the following information attributes only:

1. Designator
2. Designator change history
3. Rank
4. Date of rank
5. Curriculum number
6. Degree area
7. Degree level
8. OPR (graduate and total)
9. Graduation date.

As each input data card is read, a test is performed to determine if the entity is a U.S. or Foreign Officer. A star (\*) in column 1 indicates a Foreign Officer and the file is searched alphabetically until a match is encountered. If column 1 is blank a serial search on social security numbers is conducted until the desired U.S. Officer record is found. The following parameters on input data cards indicate record disposition:

1. A percent sign (%) indicates delete the subject record from the file.
2. A dollar sign (\$) indicates the record is to be undated and transferred to the historical file.
3. A star (\*) indicates a new record addition.
4. The absence of any of the aforementioned special characters results in an update to the subject record and retention in the Current File.

Additional requirements for input data preparation are discussed in detail in Appendix A.

#### D. FILESRCH PROGRAM

The Information Retrieval Program (FILESRCH) is at the hierarchical apex of all SOIRS programs and is the essence of the system. FILESRCH is a management tool and will respond to information inquiries keyed to the following information attributes subject to the search-key parameters (equal (=), not equal (#), and an inclusive range (%) of two numbers (2 digits each)).

<u>Possible Search Attributes</u>	<u>Possible Search-Key Parameters</u>
Social Security Number (A)	=
Sex (B)	=
P-Code (C)	=,#
Designator (D)	=,#
Service/Country (E)	=,#
Year of Birth (F)	=,#,%
Year Group (G)	=,#,%
Rank (H)	=
Curriculum (I)	=
Degree Area (J)	=
Degree Level (K)	=
OPR (Graduate) (L)	%
OPR (Total) (M)	%
Graduation Year (N)	=,%

(The alphabetical characters in parentheses after each attribute, A-N, are keys used to refer to respective attributes during input data preparation.)

The result of FILESRCH program execution will yield a subset of the file searched corresponding to the logical "AND" of each search attribute (together with its search-key parameter) with all other search attributes desired. The following two elementary examples will illustrate this property.

1. A file search keyed to the following inputs: B=F, F%36,45, I=360, L%25,30 will yield a list of Female students with a year of birth ranging from 1936 to 1945, who were enrolled in curriculum 360

and possessed a graduate QPR ranging from 2.50 to 3.00. The entities for which all of the foregoing attributes are true would appear on the SOIRS output report.

2. A file search keyed to: A=549426211, D=1100, F#40 would yield at maximum one entity; the student who has a social security number equal to 549-42-6211, a designator equal to 1100 and who was not born in the year 1940. (Obviously, since a social security number is unique, the output list could contain no more than one student, and then if and only if all search attributes are true). This case is an example of a search which should not be initiated since the information on one individual is easily obtained from a quarterly list which should be made available to each Curriculum Officer.

During a given retrieval run it is possible to key on all search parameters (A-N), however, as indicated in example 2 above, certain combinations could result in absurd output listings. The limitations on searches are: (1) each search attribute can be used only once for each program run; and (2) the range search-key (%) can be used only twice during a program run. This latter restriction arises from a programming requirement to use only four bits to set condition codes. Two bits are required for = and #, and each % requires one additional bit; in this case a maximum of two range checks are allowed in order to contain all testing criteria in NIBBLE configuration. Even with the above restriction, there are  $6.24 \times 10^5$  possible independent searches available resulting in a rather high degree of search flexibility.

### 1. The Basic FILESRCH Algorithms

FILESRCH will process desired information in accordance with the type of Search-Key Parameters (=, #, %) specified in the input data. To keep track of seven possible combinations of search-keys, a one byte storage area called FLAGMASK (FM) is established to record and subsequently direct the FILESRCH processing with respect to search-key requirements. FLAGMASK will have one of the following configurations after all input data has been processed:

<u>FLAGMASK</u>	<u>Search-Key Processing Required</u>
111 <sub>2</sub>	%,#,=
110	%,#
101	%,=
100	%
011	#,=
010	#
001	=

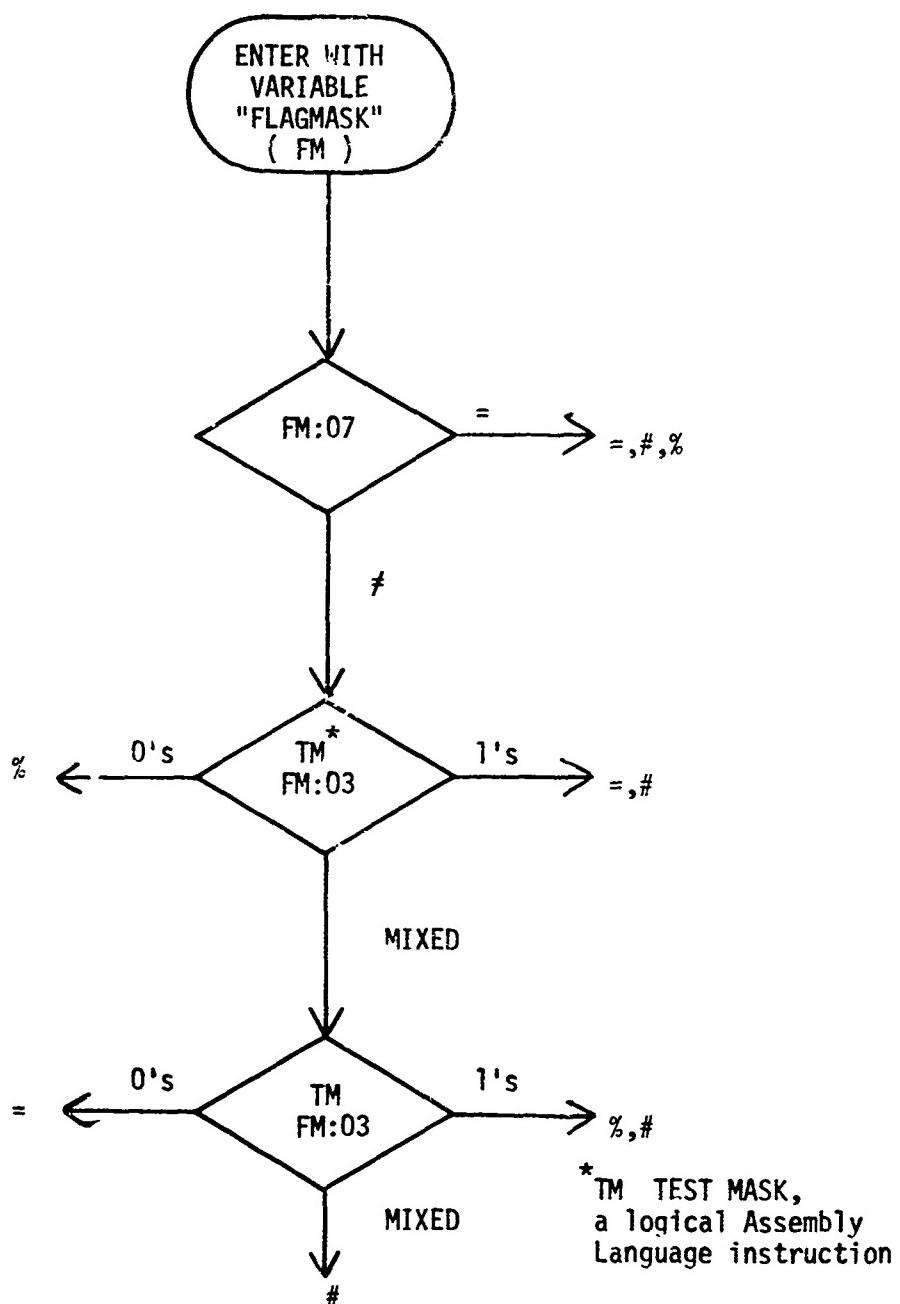
The algorithm which directs correct search-key processing is illustrated in figure 6 (normal use of Immediate Compare and Test Under Mask instructions are required).

Depending on the FLAGMASK setting, input data is compared with each record of the file and appropriate entities are listed in the output. The method of introducing desired information attributes to the processing program will be discussed in the following paragraphs.

All of the possible search attributes are contained in bytes 37-103 of SOIRS Logical Record. This results in a 67 byte field which might contain one or more sub-fields of interest. In order to extract the required attributes, a masking scheme was developed for each key-search parameter (%,#,=). For purpose of discussion, only the equal key parameter will be referenced.

Three 67 byte storage areas are utilized to produce a field which will be used in a serial search of the file. For purposes of illustration these three areas are to be called EQMASK1, EQMASK2, and SAVEQ. When an input data card indicates a key-search parameter of equal (=), the search attribute is placed in EQMASK1 (initially all zeros) in a position corresponding to the attribute's location in bytes 37-103 of the logical record. One's are inserted into the corresponding bytes of EQMASK2 (initially all zeros). This process

FIGURE 6  
DECISION ALGORITHM for DETERMINATION  
of SEARCH-KEY PARAMETERS



continues until all input data cards are processed. At this time bytes 37-103 of the first file record are placed in SAVEQ. Immediately a logical "AND" between SAVEQ and EQMASK2 is executed resulting in destruction of undesired attributes in SAVEQ. EQMASK1 and SAVEQ are then compared character by character. If an equal compare results, the subject record is desired and printed. For example, let the following be indicated on a data card as the only desired information: B = F, where F =  $11000110_{16}$ . The user desires a list of all female students. The hexadecimal equivalent of "F" would be placed in byte 28 of EQMASK1 and ones would be inserted in byte 28 of EQMASK2:

EQMASK1	0 ← zeros	11000110 byte 28	zeros → 66
EQMASK2	0 ← zeros	11111111 byte 28	zeros → 66

Reading the first record from the file and moving the 67 bytes of possible search fields to SAVEQ, would yield in the case of a male entity:

SAVEQ	0 ← other data	11010100 byte 23	other data → 66
-------	-------------------	---------------------	--------------------

"ANDING" SAVEQ with EQMASK2 yields:

SAVEQ	0 ← zeros	11010100 byte 28	zeros → 66
-------	-----------	---------------------	------------

A compare of EQMASK1 and SAVEQ will result in the rejection of the current record. This process would be continued until the file was exhausted. The output report will contain all female students.

Based on the configuration of FLAGMASK, the other six methods of processing would be conducted in a similar manner.

A complete description of FILESRCH input data preparation, together with several examples, is included in Appendix A.

There is one final characteristic of the FILESRCH program which will be valuable to users. This is the inherent ability of the program to dump the entire file without resorting to the System Utility IEBPTPCH. This may be accomplished by using one of several search attributes and specifying a search-key parameter of unequal (#) with data which could not be included in any record. For example, search the file for entities who were not born in the year 99, or those who have a social security number not equal to 999-99-9999. The results would obviously yield a listing of the entire file.

#### E. CHOOSING A PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

The most important criteria leading to the choice of Assembly Language (AL) as the programming language for SOIRS, was the desire to achieve maximum compatibility with the Bureau of Naval Personnel which employs AL for Officer Files. The only alternative languages considered were those from the List Processing Set (LISP, PL-1, etc.,), and those were inferior to AL with respect to efficiency of machine execution. Additionally, AL is more commonly used (locally) than any list processing language, and it is therefore expected that program maintenance will be carried out more effectively.

## V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This paper has discussed an Information Retrieval System which was developed to fulfill certain specific requirements for a particular group of managers. As noted in section II, the desires of these managers resulted in designing a narrow scope retrieval system. However, adequate space has been provided in the logical record to expand the number of information attributes per entity if desired, and there is sufficient modularity within all program packages to permit the insertion of additional processing routines with a minimum of effort. In other words, the present system could easily be expanded into a broad base retrieval system which could satisfy the information requirements of a larger set of managers. Recommendations for future modification and expansion of SOIRS are discussed in the following paragraphs.

1. SOIRS should be implemented as soon as possible, thereby eliminating an additional Historical File creation based on BUREAU data which does not contain all of the desired information attributes. Curriculum Officers could effect implementation using the following steps:
  - a. The collection of data on all students presently attending NPGS.
  - b. Key punching the subject data.
  - c. Processing the record additions onto the Current File with the CRDCHK1 and UPDATE programs.

The above steps would be carried out in accordance with section III. D. 2 and Appendix A.

2. Correspondence with the Bureau of Naval Personnel (PERS-N) should be initiated to develop a transaction file which would be used to update the following attributes on an annual basis:

- a. Rank
- b. Designator
- c. Date of rank
- d. P-code
- e. Retirement year
- f. Designator change history
- g. Current duty station

After the format of this transaction file has been agreed upon, a program should be written to carry out the subject update. The most complex area of the program would be the insertion of a new duty station, which is easily accomplished because all duty station name fields are of equal length. By moving the logical record into a core position of length 248 bytes and shifting all station names right 16 bytes, the first name field is available for a new current duty station. The right most 16 bytes of this core storage area should not be moved to the updated file.

3. After implementation of SOIRS, user surveys should be conducted to determine if changes to the system are required. Currently 112 bytes of the logical record are reserved for past duty stations, however these areas are blank since the data was not available in ADP form at the BUREAU. Perhaps a requirement for only two past duty stations could be justified, releasing 80 bytes of the record for additional data of a personnel accounting nature such as section assignment and transfer between curricula. The former being an additional

administrative assist for all Curriculum Officers, and the latter being particularly useful to the Engineering Science Curriculum Officer since a considerable number of Engineering Science students do transfer to other curricula areas.

4. Consideration should be given to increasing the size of the SOIRS logical record and inserting data which would support information attributes of the following nature:

- a. Refresher course requirements
- b. Military housing requirements
- c. Text book requirements
- d. Classroom scheduling
- e. Flight scheduling

These and other attributes could be useful in preparing resource load analysis. For example, the availability of projected class schedules, curricula schedules, and instructor assignments (all derived from a data base) would enhance certain areas of faculty administration, and promote the coordinated development of each separate curriculum.

Additional application programs or subroutines would be required to cope with the expanded system. If future changes to SOIRS are not required or are not feasible, the potential of the data base should be exploited through the use of special programs which would replace certain present manual processing chores (e.g., the quarterly computation of OPR is currently accomplished by use of EAM methods).

5. Investigation should be conducted, after sufficient file usage data is accumulated, to determine the feasibility of placing the system into a real time environment. This could be accomplished by placing application programs on the 2314 magnetic disk drives in load

module form, and supplying input data at an on-line terminal. If real time is desired, the most current copies of the files should also be disk resident.

6. Although far removed from actual machine language, list processing languages offer certain advantages over AL. Specifically, these languages by their nature are most effective in an information retrieval application, and should perhaps be considered for SOIRS at a future time.

7. There are two minor problem areas of SOIRS which require additional consideration subsequent to implementation:

a. It is not uncommon to encounter a student who has attended NPGS on two separate occasions. This situation will result in a double entry in the Historical File after completion of a student's second period of attendance at NPGS. This is an undesirable condition and can be corrected by establishing an additional education data field within the logical record. If this is done, it might be advantageous to record the undergraduate education of all officers in this additional field.

b. The printed output, resulting from execution of the UPDATE program, currently contains no descriptive labeling. This condition should be corrected if UPDATE is to be used by an individual other than a relatively experienced programmer.

## APPENDIX A

NPGS  
STUDENT OFFICER INFORMATION  
RETRIEVAL SYSTEM  
(SOIRS)  
USER'S MANUAL

This manual provides a basic introduction to the use of the NPGS Student Officer Information Retrieval System (SOIRS). It is written for those individuals who have not had previous automated data retrieval system experience.

Examples are given throughout the manual to emphasize the basic features of SOIRS. A complete and detailed description of SOIRS may be found in a thesis on a Proposed Student Officer Retrieval System by LCDR's R. L. HENRY and L. L. MASSA.

The information contained in this manual should enable a reader to use SOIRS effectively within a short period of time.

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17.	HISTORICAL FILE SEARCH PRINTED OUTPUT LISTING NUMBER 2	89

## PART I. INTRODUCTION

The NPGS Student Officer Information Retrieval System SOIRS) consists of four basic parts:

1. Card deck input error checking.
2. BUPERS Historical File initialization.
3. Current File update, and record transfer to Historical File.
4. Current and Historical File information retrieval.

Of these parts, only parts one, three, and four, will be of pertinent interest to the user.

This manual is organized into sections as follows:

1. INTRODUCTION
2. SYSTEM ORGANIZATION
3. PUNCHED CARD RECORD INPUT FORMAT
4. FILE UPDATE AND TRANSFER PROCEDURES
5. FILE SEARCH TECHNIQUES

Sections three, four, and five contain detailed instructions with examples of input/output data including error message's, their possible cause, and correction procedures.

This manual contains the information needed by curriculum officers to implement and use SOIRS effectively but, it is emphasized that it does not provide the information needed for SOIRS file maintenance. The Application Programmer assigned to maintain SOIRS will need the additional information contained in a thesis on a Proposed Student Officer Retrieval System by LCDR's R. L. HENRY and L. L. MASSA on file construction, record format and Job Control Language.

## PART 2. SYSTEM ORGANIZATION

SOIRS data is contained on two magnetic tape reels designated the "Current File" and "Historical File". The Current File contains the following data items on all officer students presently attached to the Naval Postgraduate School at Monterey.

1. Name
2. Rank
3. File Number
4. Branch of Service or Foreign Country
5. Sex
6. "IGEP" Indicator
7. Social Security Number
8. Date of Birth
9. Current Designator and Previous Designator with Date of Change if applicable.
10. Date of Rank
11. Original Source Code
12. Year Group
13. Year first eligible to Retire
14. P-Code
15. Quarter and Year started school
16. Expected Quarter and Year of Graduation
17. School Curriculum
18. Expected Level of Education to be achieved (M.S., B.S., etc.)
19. Expected Area in which Degree will be awarded (E.E., O.R., etc.)
20. Current, Graduate and Total "OPR"
21. Chronological list of last eight Duty Stations.

The information contained in data items 3, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 21 is not included for foreign and non-Navy officers and data item 7 is additionally omitted for foreign officers. The Historical File contains identical information on all officer students who have

completed a course of study at NPGS Monterey with actual and final data substituted for the expected and current values contained in the Current File.

Current File initialization is accomplished by locally prepared punched three card deck input for each presently enrolled student officer. Initialization of the Historical File requires a magnetic tape input from the Bureau of Naval Personnel and therefore will only include data on U.S.N. officers currently on active duty. It is expected that when SOIRS is actually initiated by PGS Monterey the Historical File input from BuPers will be augmented with local records available in the Registrar's office to include previous officer students for foreign countries and other U.S. military services.

Current File updating (additions, deletions, and data record changes) and transfer of individual student officer records to the Historical File is accomplished locally using punched card input. Historical File updating can be accomplished from BuPers tape records for applicable data items (Rank, Duty Stations, etc.). It should be noted that all locally prepared three card individual student data decks are error checked by a SOIRS program prior to inclusion on a magnetic tape file.

Current or Historical File data may be retrieved by searching on various combinations of fourteen data record parameters. The search combinations are made up of equal, not-equal and inclusive numeric range comparisons. Each record extracted as a result of a Current or Historical File search is printed and the printed output contains all the information available on the specified file for the selected individual record.

All SOIRS data manipulation programs are coded in Assembly Language and are disk resident in an assembled load module form.

### PART 3. PUNCHED CARD RECORD INPUT FORMAT

This part of the SOIRS user manual describes the procedures for making up input data card decks and eliminating data input errors by verifying sixteen key data fields. All three card input data decks, used for Current File initialization or as a Current File record addition with the UPDATE program must have the following individual student officer information keypunched in the columns indicated. A \* appearing after the card column numbers signifies that the field is to be left blank for all foreign and non-Navy officers. A \*\* signifies that the field is to be left blank for foreign officers only.

#### CARD 1

<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Information</u>
1 - 6 *	File Number
7 - 36	Last Name(b)first name(b)middle name(b)(b).....(b) (b) = one space, truncate letters in excess of thirty characters.
37	* : If record is to be added to Current Fi
38	Rank Code: from Table "A", Figure 9
39 - 42 *	Designator
43 - 44 *	Year Group
45	Year Group subdivision (blank if N.A.)
46 - 48 *	Original Source Code: As listed in the current "Officer Register"
49 - 54	Date of Rank Col. 49, 50 - Year 51, 52 - Month 53, 54 - Day
55 - 58 *	P-Code (blank if N.A.)

CARD 1 (continued)

<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Information</u>
59 - 64	Date of Birth (Year; Month; Day)
65	Sex (blank if male)
66 - 74 **	Social Security Number
75 - 76 *	Year first eligible to Retire (blank if N.A.)
77 - 79	Curriculum Number
80	Expected level of education at graduation code: From Table "B", Figure 9

CARD 2

<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Information</u>
1 - 4 *	Date of Designator change (blank if N.A.) (Year; Month)
5 - 8 *	Old Designator (blank if N.A.)
9	School start quarter
10 - 11	School start year
12	Expected graduation quarter
13 - 14	Expected graduation year
15 - 17	Current graduate OPR
18 - 20	Current total OPR
21	Expected Degree at graduation code: From Table "C", Figure 9
22 - 23	Branch of Service or Foreign Country: From Table "D", Figure 9
24	Number of past Duty Stations (including NPGS, Monterey)  Note: U.S.N. Officers must have a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 8 in this column. All non-USN students must have a "0" in this column.
25 - 40 *	S(b)PG(b)Monterey(b)(b)(b) (b) = one blank space

CARD 2 (continued)

<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Information</u>
41 - 56 *	Previous Duty Station (blank if N.A.)
57 - 72 *	Second previous Duty Station (blank if N.A.)
73 - 80	Blank

CARD 3

<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Information</u>
1 - 16 *	Third previous Duty Station (blank if N.A.)
17 - 32 *	Fourth previous Duty Station (blank if N.A.)
33 - 48 *	Fifth previous Duty Station (blank if N.A.)
49 - 64 *	Sixth previous Duty Station (blank if N.A.)
65 - 80 *	Seventh previous Duty Station (blank if N.A.)

Prior to inclusion of new student officer data decks on Current File magnetic tape they must be processed by the SOIRS input card deck verification program to eliminate errors in key data record fields. Sixteen input card data fields are checked for errors. If any errors are detected an error message is printed that specifies the incorrect data field and prints the non-valid character(s) found. A list of sixteen possible error messages, with the indicators \* or \*\* used in lieu of non-valid characters, is shown below:

1. WARNING CARD DECK DELETED DUE TO ERRONEOUS DATA.
2. INCORRECT AREA CODE = \* .
3. INCORRECT CJRR CODE = \* .
4. INCORRECT CTY CODE = \*\* .
5. INCORRECT DEGR CODE = \* .
6. INCORRECT DESG CODE = \* .
7. INCORRECT DUTY CODE = \* .
8. INCORRECT EDTE CODE = \* .
9. INCORRECT GOPR CODE = \* .

10. INCORRECT RANK CODE = \* .
11. INCORRECT SDTE CODE = \* .
12. INCORRECT SRNR CODE = \* .
13. INCORRECT SSNR CODE = \* .
14. INCORRECT SVC CODE = \*\* .
15. INCORRECT TQPR CODE = \* .
16. NEW RECORD IND MISSING .

A description of the type of error checking performed, on each of the sixteen data fields tested, with an example of each resulting error message from the sample output contained in Figure 7, is shown below:

1. NAME FIELD: First ten columns checked for non-blank and alphabetic characters. Result of error(s) = card deck rejected and no printed output except the statement, "WARNING CARD DECK DELETED DUE TO ERRONEOUS DATA". Shown in Figure 7.

2. DEGREE AREA CODE: Checked for valid alphabetic characters " A " through " T ". Result of error = error message printed as follows, "INCORRECT AREA CCDE = X ". Shown in Figure 7.

3. CURRICULUM: Checked for non-numeric characters (including blanks). Result of error(s) = incorrect curriculum number and the following error message, " INCORRECT CURR CODE = A ", printed as shown in Figure 7.

4. FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE: Checked for valid numeric codes " 20 " through " 41 ". Result of error = error message printed as follows, " INCORRECT CTY CODE = 51 ". Shown in Figure 7.

5. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL CODE: Checked for non-numeric characters (including blanks). Result of error = error message printed as follows, " INCORRECT DEGR CODE = J ". Shown in Figure 7.

6. DESIGNATOR: Checked for non-numeric characters (including blanks). Result of error(s) = incorrect Designator and the following error message, " INCORRECT DESG CODE = / ", printed as shown in Figure 7.

7. NUMBER OF PAST DUTY STATIONS: Checked for non-numeric characters (including a blank) and maximum numeric value of eight. Result of error = only three duty stations and the following error message, " INCORRECT DUTY CODE = 9 ", printed as shown in Figure 7.

8. GRADUATION DATE: Checked for non-numeric characters (including blanks). Result of error(s) = incorrect Graduation quarter and year and the following error message, " INCORRECT EDTE CODE = / ", printed as shown in Figure 7.

9. GRADUATE "QPR": Checked for non-numeric characters (including blanks). Result of error(s) = incorrect Graduate QPR and the following error message, " INCORRECT GQPR CODE = B ", printed as shown in Figure 7.

10. RANK CODE: Checked for valid alphabetic characters " A " through " S ". Result of error = error message printed as follows, " INCORRECT RANK CODE = & ". Shown in Figure 7.
11. SCHOOL START DATE: Checked for non-numeric characters (including blanks). Result of error(s) = incorrect school start quarter and year and the following error message, " INCORRECT SDTE CODE + L ", printed as shown in Figure 7.
12. SERVICE NUMBER: Checked for non-numeric characters (including blanks). Result of error(s) = incorrect Service Number and the following error message, " INCORRECT SRNR CODE = I ", printed as shown in Figure 7.
13. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: Checked for non-numeric characters (including blanks). Result of error(s) = incorrect Social Security Number and the following error message, " INCORRECT SSNR CODE = U ", printed as shown in Figure 7.
14. BRANCH OF SERVICE CODE: Checked for the seven printed valid numeric codes 00, 01, 02, 10, 11, 12, 13. Result of error = error message printed as follows, " INCORRECT SVC CODE = 04 ". Shown in Figure 7.
15. TOTAL OPR: Checked for non-numeric characters (including blanks). Result of error(s) = incorrect Total OPR and the following error messages, " INCORRECT TOPR CODE = I ". Shown in Figure 7.
16. NEW DATA DECK INDICATOR: The following statement will be printed if indicator is not present. " NEW RECORD IND MISSING ". Shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7 is sample output from the input card verification program and contains examples of each error message and statement described above. Additional entries are listed with multiple error messages because error messages will be generated for all errors found in each data card deck.

Figure 8, illustrates the result of correcting the errors contained in Figure 7 and re-verifying the input card decks. It is emphasized that an error free output as shown in this figure is mandatory before the input card decks can be incorporated in the Current File.

Figure 9 is a recommended hand-out for incoming student officers to use when providing curriculum officers with the data needed for initialization and updating SOIRS Current File. The hand-out contains

all required tables with complete and specific instructions for filling out the attached form which can be easily used by keypunching personnel in preparing the individual officer's three card data input deck.

FIGURE 7.



TRANSLIT C155, V-BRIFICATION PROGRAM: WITHOUT LISTING WITHOUT ERRORS

**FIGURE 8**

C2  
MAY 1982

**FIGURE 9**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO INCOMING STUDENTS FOR COMPLETING NPGS  
STUDENT OFFICER INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS (SOIRS) DATA FORM**

INCOMING STUDENT OFFICER  
CURRICULUM OFFICE DATA SHEET

The attached data sheet is divided into three IBM card images. The data sheet is to be filled in exactly as instructed below. Do not use lower case letters or substitute blanks for zeros. Each data field block must be completely filled in unless specifically stated otherwise. Foreign officers should not fill in items marked with \* or \*\*, non-Navy U.S. officers should not fill in items marked with \*.

CARD 1

<u>Block(s)</u>	<u>Required Data</u>
1 - 6 *	File Number
7 - 36	Last name (b) first name (b) middle name (b)(b)...(b) (b) indicates blank spaces Omit portion of name that exceeds thirty letters.
38	Rank Code: From Table "A".
39 - 42 *	Designator
43 - 44 *	Year Group
45 *	Year Group Subdivision (blank if N.A.).
46 - 48 *	Original Source Code: As listed in "Officers Register".
49 - 54	Date of Rank (Year, Month, Day).
55 - 58 *	P-Code (blank if N.A.).
65	Sex: Insert "F" if Female, Male officers leave blank.
66 - 74 **	Social Security Number
75 - 76 **	Year first eligible to Retire (blank if N.A.).
77 - 79	Curriculum Number
80	Expected Level of Education at Graduation Code: From Table "B".

CARD 2

<u>Block(s)</u>	<u>Required Data</u>
1 - *      *	Designator Change Data: Year and Month (blank if N.A.).
5 - 8      *	Old Designator (blank if N.A.).
9 - 11	School Start Date: Quarter and Year.
12 - 14	Expected Graduation Date: Quarter and Year.
15 - 17	Current Graduate QPR; 000 if none established.
18 - 20	Current Total QPR: 000 if none established.
21	Expected Degree at Graduation Code: From Table "C".
22 - 23	Branch of Service or Foreign Country Code: From Table "D".
24	Number of Duty Stations listed below. Note: USN officers must have a minimum of one and a maximum of eight in this block. All non-USN officer students <u>must</u> have a "0" in this column.
41 - 56      *	Previous Duty Station (blank if N.A.).
57 - 72      *	Second previous Duty Station (blank if N.A.).

CARD 3

<u>Block(s)</u>	<u>Required Data</u>
1 - 16      *	Third previous Duty Station (blank if N.A.)
17 - 32      *	Fourth previous Duty Station (blank if N.A.)
33 - 48      *	Fifth previous Duty Station (blank if N.A.)
49 - 64      *	Sixth previous Duty Station (blank if N.A.)
65 - 80      *	Seventh previous Duty Station (blank if N.A.)

TABLES

<u>"A"</u>		<u>"B"</u>		<u>"C"</u>		<u>"D"</u>	
FADM.....	A	LS THN HS.....	0	NONE.....	A	USN.....	00
ADM.....	B	HIGH SCHL.....	1	A.E.....	B	USN(IGEP).....	01
VADM.....	C	LS 2Y COL.....	2	AERO ENG.....	C	USR.....	02
RADM(U)....	D	2 YRS COL.....	3	ENG SCI.....	D	USA.....	10
RADM(L)....	E	3 YRS COL.....	4	INT REL.....	E	USCG.....	11
COMO.....	F	PG NO DGR.....	5	E.E.....	F	USMC.....	12
CAPT.....	G	BACHELOR.....	6	ELEC ENG.....	G	USAF.....	13
CDR.....	H	CERTIFICATE.....	7	METEOROLGY.....	H	BRAZIL.....	20
LCDR.....	I	MASTERS.....	8	OCEANOGRAPHY.....	I	CANADA.....	21
LT.....	J	DOCTORS.....	9	O.R.....	J	CEYLON.....	22
LTJG.....	K			COMP MGT.....	K	CHILE.....	23
ENS.....	L			COMP SCI.....	L	CHINA.....	24
CIVILIAN.....	M			MGT.....	M	COLUMBIA.....	25
2LT.....	N			M.E.....	N	EQUADOR.....	26
1LT.....	O			MECH ENG.....	O	GERMANY.....	27
MAJ.....	P			MATH.....	P	INDIA.....	28
LCOL.....	Q			PHYSICS.....	Q	IRAN.....	29
COL.....	R			CHEM.....	R	ISRAEL.....	30
GEN.....	S			MAT SCI.....	S	KOREA.....	31

USN.....	A	NONE.....	A
USN(IGEP).....	B	A.E.....	B
USR.....	C	AERO ENG.....	C
USA.....	D	ENG SCI.....	D
USCG.....	E	INT REL.....	E
USMC.....	F	E.E.....	F
USAF.....	G	ELEC ENG.....	G
BRAZIL.....	H	METEOROLGY.....	H
CANADA.....	I	OCEANOGRAPHY.....	I
CEYLON.....	J	O.R.....	J
CHILE.....	K	COMP MGT.....	K
CHINA.....	L	COMP SCI.....	L
COLUMBIA.....	M	MGT.....	M
EQUADOR.....	N	M.E.....	N
GERMANY.....	O	MECH ENG.....	O
INDIA.....	P	MATH.....	P
IRAN.....	Q	PHYSICS.....	Q
ISRAEL.....	R	CHEM.....	R
KOREA.....	S	MAT SCI.....	S
NORWAY.....	T	C.E.....	T
PERU.....			
PHILIPPINES.....			
PORTUGAL.....			
THAILAND.....			
TURKEY.....			
URUGUAY.....			
VENEZUELA.....			
VIETNAM.....			
OTHER.....			

CARD 1

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3
5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2
4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1

4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2
4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2

CARD 2

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3
5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2

4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2
4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2

CARD 3

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3
5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2

4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2
4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2

#### PART 4. FILE UPDATE AND TRANSFER PROCEDURE

This part of the SOIRS user manual describes the procedures for updating the Current File (including additions and deletions) and transferring departed students records from the Current to the Historical File.

SOIRS file updating is accomplished by the Current File Update and Historical File Transfer Program (UPDATE) in one step. This program adds, deletes, and changes Current File records in addition to transferring records to the Historical File (records may be updated during the transfer process). The following student officer record data items can be changed using the UPDATE program:

1. Designator (including date of change)
2. Rank
3. Date of Rank
4. Curriculum
5. Degree Area
6. Educational Level
7. Graduate and Total QPR
8. Graduation Date (Quarter and Year)

The punched card deck format for records to be added to the Current File is described in detail in Part 3. Record deletion, change, and transfer requires a single punched input card which is described below. Any data item that is not to be changed may be left blank. The \* and NAME fields for foreign officers and Social Security Number field for all other students must be filled in because these fields are used to identify the desired Current File record. Items marked with a \* apply to foreign officers only and items marked with \*\* apply to U.S.N.

officers only.

1. RECORD DELETION CARD

<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Information</u>
1 *	*: Foreign Officer Indicator
2 - 29 *	Name: Exactly as it appears in Current File tape records
1 - 19	Name: First nineteen characters only
20 - 28	Social Security Number
29 - 79	Blank
80	%: Record Deletion Indicator

2. RECORD UPDATE AND TRANSFER CARDS

<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Information</u>
1 *	*: Foreign Officer Indicator
2 - 29 *	Name: Exactly as it appears in Current File record
1 - 19	Name: First nineteen characters only
20 - 28	Social Security Number
30 - 33 **	New Designator
34 - 39 **	Date of Designator change: Year and Month
40	Rank Code: From Table "A", Figure 9
41 - 46	Date of Rank: Year, Month and Day
50 - 52	Curriculum
54	Degree Area Code: From Table "C", Figure 9
56	Educational Level: From Table "B", Figure 9
60 - 62	Graduate QPR
63 - 65	Total QPR
70 - 72	Graduation Date: Quarter and Year
80	\$: Record transfer indicator, leave blank if update only is desired

Examples of each type of UPDATE input card are contained in Figure 10 and a standard coding sheet should be used to provide keypunch information. It should be noted that all possible data changes are shown in the examples of Figure 10 but they may be left blank if a particular data item is unchanged.

The delete, update and transfer data input cards used in the UPDATE program must be in alphabetical order and precede the three card data input decks that are to be added to the Current File (these do not have to be in alphabetical order), although each three card deck must be in correct order.

In addition to effecting the required Current and Historical File magnetic tape record changes the UPDATE program provides printed output to verify each data record affected. If a delete, update, or transfer data input card is not in correct alphabetical sequence or the \* and NAME fields for foreign officers and Social Security Number field for all other students is incorrect, an error message will be printed for that input card as follows: " PROGRAM WILL NOT RUN. DATA UPDATE CARD FOR (student name) OUT OF SEQUENCE OR INCORRECT." If one or more error messages occur during execution of the UPDATE program the data cards containing errors must be corrected and the program re-executed for all input data cards. For successful execution of the UPDATE program no error messages may occur.

Figure 11 is a sample output listing from the UPDATE program containing several examples of record addition, deletion, updating and transfer. Record addition and deletion produces a single line of printed output containing the first one hundred and thirty-three (133) characters of the affected record with the appropriate indicator,

"\* NEW \*" or "\*DELETE\*" appearing at the right edge of the printed line. Record updating and transfer produces two lines of single spaced printed output. The first line contains the first one hundred and thirty-three (133) characters of the original record. The second line contains the same data but includes all changes effected and the appropriate indicator "\* UPDATE\*" or "\* XFER \*" at the right edge of the printed line.

**RECORDS DELETION INPUT CARD (NON-FOREIGN STUDENT)**

## RECORD UPDATE INPUT CARD (FOREIGN STUDENT)

**RECORD TRANSFER INPUT CARD (NON-FOREIGN STUDENT)**

M	C	G	I	L	A	C	U	D	Y	J	N	S	E	P	H	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	4	0	0	6	9	0	1	J						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

PRINTED OUT AND MISSING

**FIGURE 11**

## PART 5. FILE SEARCH TECHNIQUES

This part of the SOIRS user manual describes the procedures for extracting required records from the Current or Historical File. Current and Historical File record retrieval is effected with one to twenty, free-form, punched input data cards containing valid combinations (each key used must be followed by at least one space) of fourteen search parameter keys. The Application Programmer must be told which file is to be searched as the keys are common to both the Current and Historical Files. These types of searches, EQUAL, NON-EQUAL or GREATER-THAN/LESS-THAN, may be conducted either singly or in combination. Each search compares all individual records in the specified file with the data specified on the input data card(s) and extracts only those records that are respectively equal, not-equal, or within the specified numeric range. Permissible record data field search parameters and their keys are listed below:

<u>DATA FIELD SEARCH PARAMETER</u>	<u>KEY</u>	<u>PERMISSIBLE SEARCH TYPE(S)</u>
1. Social Security Number	A	Equal
2. Sex	B	Equal
3. P-Code	C	Equal Not-equal
4. Designator	D	Equal Not-equal
5. Branch of Service or Foreign Country Code (from Table "D", Fig.9)	E	Equal Not-equal

NOTE: A secondary key of "N" for all USN officers, ":" for all Foreign officers and "U" for all non-Navy U.S. officers may be used in addition to the primary key. (E=N, E#E, E=U, etc.)

<u>DATA FIELD SEARCH PARAMETER</u>	<u>KEY</u>	<u>PERMISSIBLE SEARCH TYPE(S)</u>
6. Year of Birth	F	Equal Not-equal Greater-than/Less-than
7. Year Group	G	Equal Not-equal Greater-than/Less-than
8. Rank Code (from Table "A", Fig. 9)	H	Equal
9. Curriculum	I	Equal
10. Degree Area (from Table "C", Fig. 9)	J	Equal
11. Educational Level	K	Equal
12. Graduate QPR (To nearest 10th)	L	Equal
13. Total OPR (To nearest 10th)	M	Equal
14. Graduation Year	N	Equal Greater-than/Less-than

The character " = " follows the search parameter key when an " EQUAL " search is desired. An equal search will test the specified data field of each individual record contained in the designated file (Current or Historical) for an exact match with the character(s) following the equal search indicator and print the complete record if a match is found. For example, if a list of all previously graduated students who were enrolled in curriculum 367 was wanted, the Historical File would be searched using a data card containing I = 367 as the search parameter key.

The character " # " follows the search parameter key when a " NOT-EQUAL " search is desired. A not-equal search will test the specified data field of each individual record contained in the designated field

for an exact match with the character(s) following the not-equal search indicator and print the complete record if they do not match. For example, if a list of all USNR students presently enrolled in NPGS was wanted, the Current File would be searched using a data card containing E#02 as the search parameter key.

The character " % " follows the search parameter key when a " GREATER-THAN/LESS-THAN " search is desired ( a comma must separate the numeric range values). A greater-than/less-than search will test the specified data field of each individual record contained in the designated file for a numerical value greater-than or equal to the second and largest range value. Any records found within the specified range would be retrieved from the magnetic tape file and printed. For example, if a list of all currently enrolled students with a graduate GPR of 2.0 through 2.5 was wanted, the Current File would be searched using a data card containing L%20,25 as the search parameter key.

Any combination of permissible search parameter keys may be used with the following two restrictions:

1. Only two greater-than/less-than search keys may be used at one time. For example, if a list of all students born between 1956 and 1960, who received a masters degree, did not have a 1100 designation and received a degree in the area of management was wanted, the Historical File would be searched using data card(s) containing the following search parameter keys:

F%34,40  
N%56,60  
K=8  
D#1100  
J=M

The input data card image needed to conduct the above search could be as follows;

.....F%34,40.....N%56,60.....K=8.....D#1100.....J=M.....

The periods denote blank spaces.

2. A maximum of twenty search parameter keys may be used in any one file search. The search parameter keys are free-form as mentioned previously and can occur anywhere on the input data card(s) as long as one or more blank spaces separate each search key.

The error message, " ERROR IN INPUT CARDS \* PROGRAM WILL NOT RUN \* RECHECK INPUT CARDS AND RESUBMIT ", will occur if more than two greater-than/less-than search keys are used, more than a total of twenty search keys are used and when non-valid search key characters are used.

The possible combinations of search parameter keys are too numerous to list and it is felt by the authors that the record retrieval flexibility provided by SOIRS will enable the user to perform any search required.

Printed output contains all individual record data as listed in PART 2 for each record retrieved. Figures 12 through 17 are illustrations of sample output resulting from the following Historical and Current File searches:

1. FIGURE 12 is a partial output listing of a sample Current File search for designators not-equal to 9999, which will result in a complete printout of the file as there is no such designator. The input data card would contain: D#9999.

2. FIGURE 13 is output from a sample Current File when searched for USNR officers who do not have a P-Code of 1510. The input data card(s) would contain: C#1510.

3. FIGURE 14 is output from a sample Current File when searched for all 1100 designated officers with a graduate OPR of 2.0 through 3.0 from year groups 1955 through 1965. The input data card(s) would contain: D=1100 L%20,30 G%55,65.

4. FIGURE 15 is a partial output listing from a sample Current File when searched for Navy officers (USN and USNR) who have a graduate OPR of 1.7 through 3.0 and total OPR of 2.0 through 3.0. The input data card(s) would contain: E-N L%17,30 M%20,30.

5. FIGURE 16 is the complete output from the Historical File when searched for past graduates who received PhD's. The input data card would contain: K=9.

6. FIGURE 17 is a partial output listing from the Historical File when searched for 1100 designated past officer graduates who received a Masters degree, were enrolled in curriculum 360 and graduated in 1960 through 1965. The input data card(s) would contain: K=8 D=1100 N%60,65 J=360.

The curriculum officer, when initiating a file search, need only specify the parameters he desires the file to be searched for, and the type of search desired (equal, not-equal or greater-than/less-than); to the Application Programmer responsible for SOIRS. The Application Programmer will insure the input data cards contain the required search parameter keys and are keypunched correctly.

FIGURE 12

CURRENT FILE SEARCH PRINTED OUTPUT LISTING NUMBER 2									
NAME RANK CODE	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	BIRTH DATE YY-MM-DD	RANK LEVEL	GRADE LEVEL	DRIVE CODE	1ST SET LINE	WPS CODE	WPS CODE	DECR AREA
CIVIL SPRUCE DOWNHILL PFC MND 350 MAY 00 E4 981234, USAH	111111111	420404	-	-	-	4-99	930	99	EAST_DUTY_SIAS
LOCKSTEP FINCHY RICHARD LTG 35115, USAH	331155779	420731	1109	601215	07-0	66	1-67	517	PVLC
PROTALONKA MICHELLE ALM307 RESERVE 45WAYS READY LT 86932, USAH	024428123	400430	1103	690501	07-0	65	2-67	360	WP
WIGGINS SUZY SWIVELHIPS F 811362123 460406	1650	691203	19-0	70	903	2-98	985	MS	
processes	FND OF DATA	processes			END OF DATA	processes	processes	processes	END OF DATA

**FIGURE 13**



**FIGURE 15**

## WTSUTERICAL TITLE SEARCH PRINTOUT LISTING WU:BLR 1

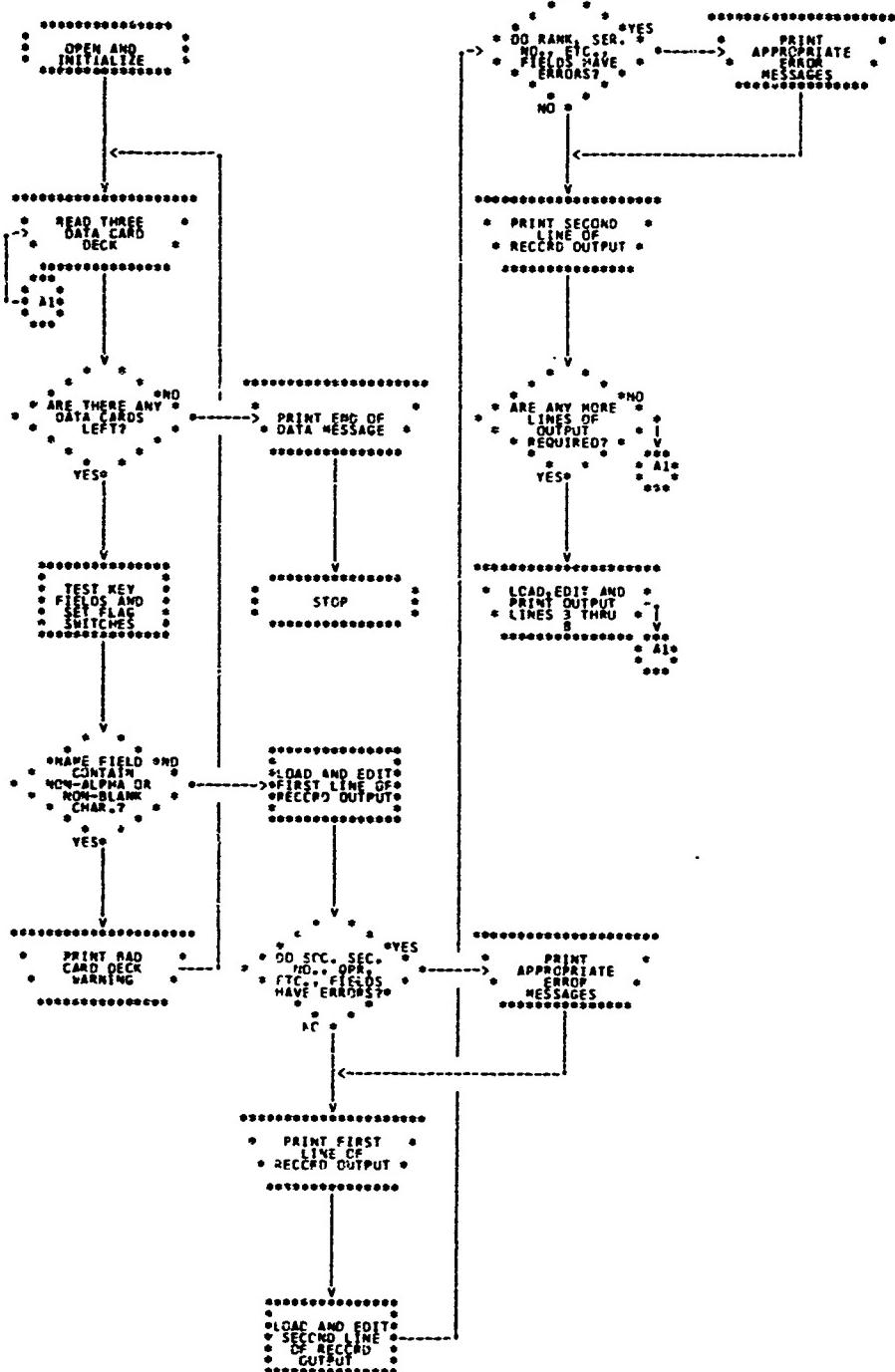
NAME LAST, FILE NO. SWS/CITY (L) NAME, FILE NO. SWS/CITY (L)	SEARCHED INDEXED	SEARCHED INDEXED	RANK CODE	NAME CODE	GRADE CODE	YR CODE	AGE CODE	NOCS CODE	FVS CODE	OPR AREA	OPR AREA	BASIL_BULL_SIAS
ANDERSON, JAMES BRUCE CDR, 53279, USN	560363625	331016	1510		04-0	56	6106	-66	610	PHD	PHD	MISLCEN PT MUGU
ANDREW ROGER, GRAYCORN LT, 33882, USN	361267495	290729	1310		01-0	52	6108	-67	530	PHD	VP	DEF ATOM SUPPLY
FEATHERSTON, FRANK HUNTER CDR, 491369, USN	441369461	380714	{6807 1100}		04-0	60		-68	521	PHD		NASC AIR 01
GALL GAUNE, MIGUEL CDR, 491369, USN	224523892	290309	1510		01-0	50		-63	530	PHD		NASC AIR 03
HARRIS, JACK, DEVER LT, 33884, USN	367320053	301017	1510		04-0	53	8205	-65	590	PHD	E.E.	NADC NAF JHNSVL
HERRMANN, JOHN MELVILLE CDR, 62801, USN	425686942	300224	{6808 1350}		06-0	60		-66	380	PHD		RVAN 120
HILLISTER, STEPHEN MILL CDR, 33881, USN	178264430	341205	{6808 1350}		03-0	58		-66	530	PHD	CNE	NAVWEAPCEN CHILK
HYCSON, RALPH, STEPHEN JR CDR, 33881, USN	132262225	370428	{6808 1100}		04-0	58		-65	590	PHD	E.E.	NELECLACBEN SOGO
KIMBLE, CHARLES DONALD CDR, 53232, USN	559500034	361121	{6808 1100}		06-0	60		-66	530	PHD	VO 1	FIGURE 16
LEWIN, RICHARD ROBERT CDR, 53231, USN	5622219287	25C630	{6808 1640}		22-1	54		-62	590	PHD		NSA FT MEADE MD
PHILIP, ALDOYSIUS RUDOLPH CDR, 57693, USN	523467922	371012	{6808 1100}		04-0	59	8301	-68	530	PHD	CVA 34 ORISKANY	
PHILIPS, PHARO ALFRED CDR, 53209, USN	073285793	341110	{6802 1310}		04-0	57		-66	530	PHD		NASPASYSACT LOSA
POPE, WILLIAM RIPPON JR CDR, 56904, USN	146282455	360526	{6808 1100}		04-0	58		-65	570	PHD		NSYD CHARLESTN
STURM, EDWARD JOHN LT, 33885, USN	561303700	280824	5100		01-0	50		-63	380	PHD	A.E.	DICC NFEC SPAIN
TUCKER, JAMES EARL CDR, 56119, USN	514206265	32C609	{6808 1100}		04-0	56	8106	-68	610	PHD		NASC AIR 051
									530	PHD		MISLCEN PT MUGU
									-66	PHD		

PRINTER TCOL P L. CALVI PRINTED OUTPUT LISTING NUMBER 2

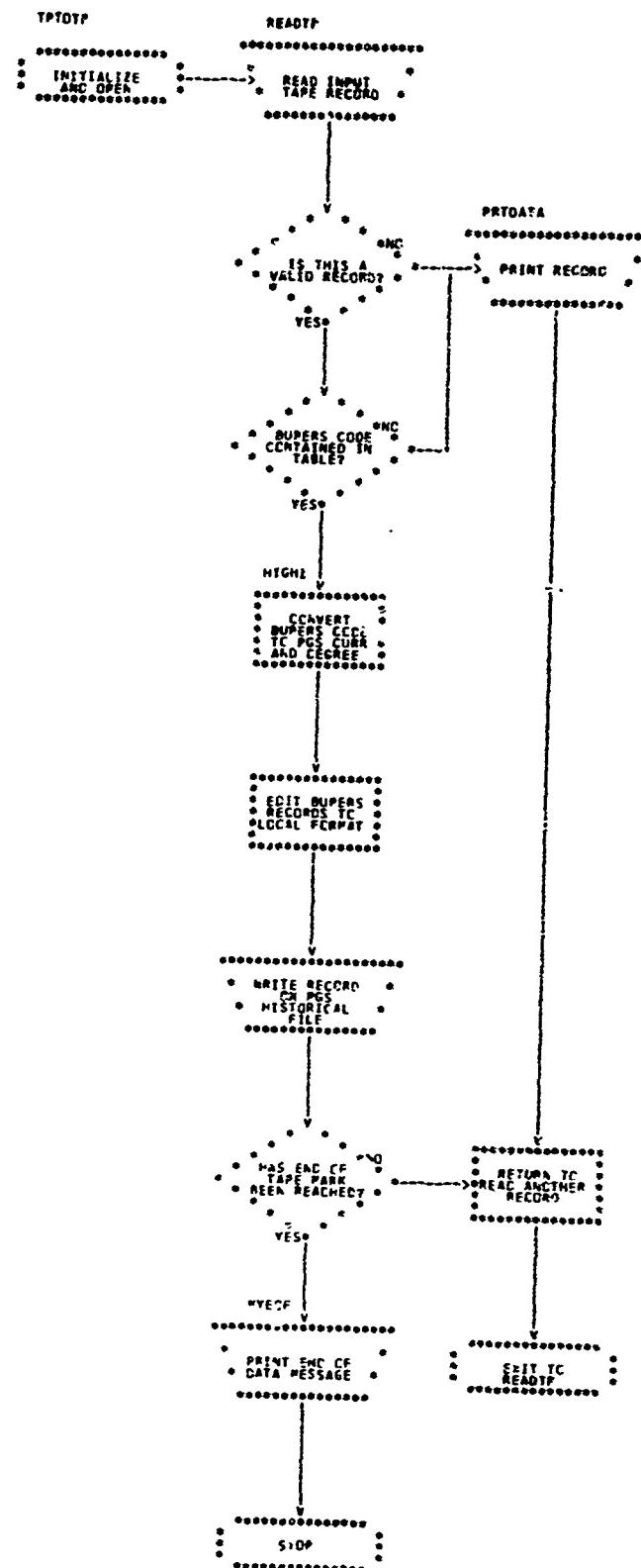
NAME, FILE NUMBER, SVC/CITY (S&P)	RANK SECURITY NUMBER	BIRTH DATE XX-M-D	RANK DESIG LEVEL	DATE YR-M-D-S	SOURCE CODE	1ST YEAR	NPGR CODE	CUR TR- LUB	OPR/ G/R	DECR/ G/R	PASL/DUTY STAS
ALBES, PROBERT, WALTER	22425011	351024	1100	01-0	97	9501	-63	360	MS	0.R.	DEL015 HAMBERG
DAUBIN, EDWIN MCLEAN	39732739P	361019	11-7	01-0	98	9501	-64	360	MS	0.R.	NPTU IDAHO FALLS
FEATTY, JAMES, ROBERT III	17926145D	350711	1100	01-0	97	9501	-65	360	MS	0.R.	SS 567 GUDGEON
L.CDR, 513301, USN	01526514P	340726	1100	04-7	57	9501	-64	360	MS	0.R.	FLT COMPAGMENT
BRUNSTIN, PAUL ALBERT	LCM, 44723, USN	22421335	280624	1100	01-0	90	9501	-63	360	MS	DDG 6 BARNEV
BRANCH, ALVIN, DEON	CNA, 42451, USN	136126601	320226	1100	01-0	54	9501	-61	360	MS	OPNAV
CRAIL, LINS FERDINAND TIEHART, JR	CDA, 954391, USN	34264704	320201	1100	01-0	95	9501	-63	360	MS	COM PHIN GR 2
CROWLEY, JAMES, MCNAUL	LCDR, 49494, USN	42C228070	250613	1100	01-0	46	9501	-60	360	MS	SS 350 DOGFISH
CRAVEN, JOHN MULLOUGHBY JO	CAPT, 48093, USN	41C642013	310607	1100	01-0	64	9501	-61	360	MS	DEL049 KREISCH
CRAVEN, WILLIAM TRAVIS	CMDR, 584402, USN	C7428P719	360501	1100	01-0	58	9501	-64	360	MS	OPNAV
CUMMING, PAUL, ZACH II	LCDR, 52441, USN	10830605B	371103	1100	02-0	60	9501	-65	360	MS	NAVAL ACADEMY
DAVIS, CHARLES, EDWARD	LCDR, 54427, USN	37540P07A	330420	1100	01-1	55	9501	-63	360	MS	OSD
GARDNER, GEOFFREY L.F. AND	LCDR, 594958, USN	2242424011	340121	1100	01-0	53	9501	-64	360	MS	NO SC OPO 06
GREENWALD, NELLIE M. TAYLOR JR	LCDR, 594953, USN	184240050	321216	1100	06-0	54	9501	-64	360	MS	OPNAV
HAGER, CHARLES, FRANKLIN	CDR, 586700, USN	#71544472	321224	1100	04-0	54	9501	-63	360	MS	COM SPSAC
HALL, JOHN VALENTINE	CNA, 528503, USN	513347647	330626	1100	04-0	96	9501	-65	360	MS	COM NMSTS
HONGKISS, WILLIAM LAWRENCE	LCDR, 546236, USN	05542116	340619	1100	05-0	57	9501	-65	360	MS	DO 940 MURTON
HOWE, JOHN EDWARD	LCDR, 501945, USN	339246803	300830	1100	01-0	62	9501	-64	360	MS	AO 54 CHIKASIA
HUGHES, HOWARD PHILIP JR	CDA, 594984, USN	04813P099	261014	1100	21-1	46	9501	-62	360	MS	WAR COL AIRPORT
HUGHES, THOMAS JERSEPH JR	CAB, 472973, USN	4P2305270	311207	1100	01-0	53	9501	-64	360	MS	SSBN 644 BLUE CR
JOHNSON, JOHN MARSHAL SR	LCDR, 570061, USN	C19222502	200114	1100	01-0	92	9501	-60	360	MS	SS 365 HAWHEAD
KRAHEN, JAMES, PHILIP	CDA, 545003, USN	2C7242216	33C571	1103	01-0	55	9501	-63	360	MS	
KRAHEN, JENSETH, JOHN, JR	LCDR, 596017, USN										

FIGURE 17

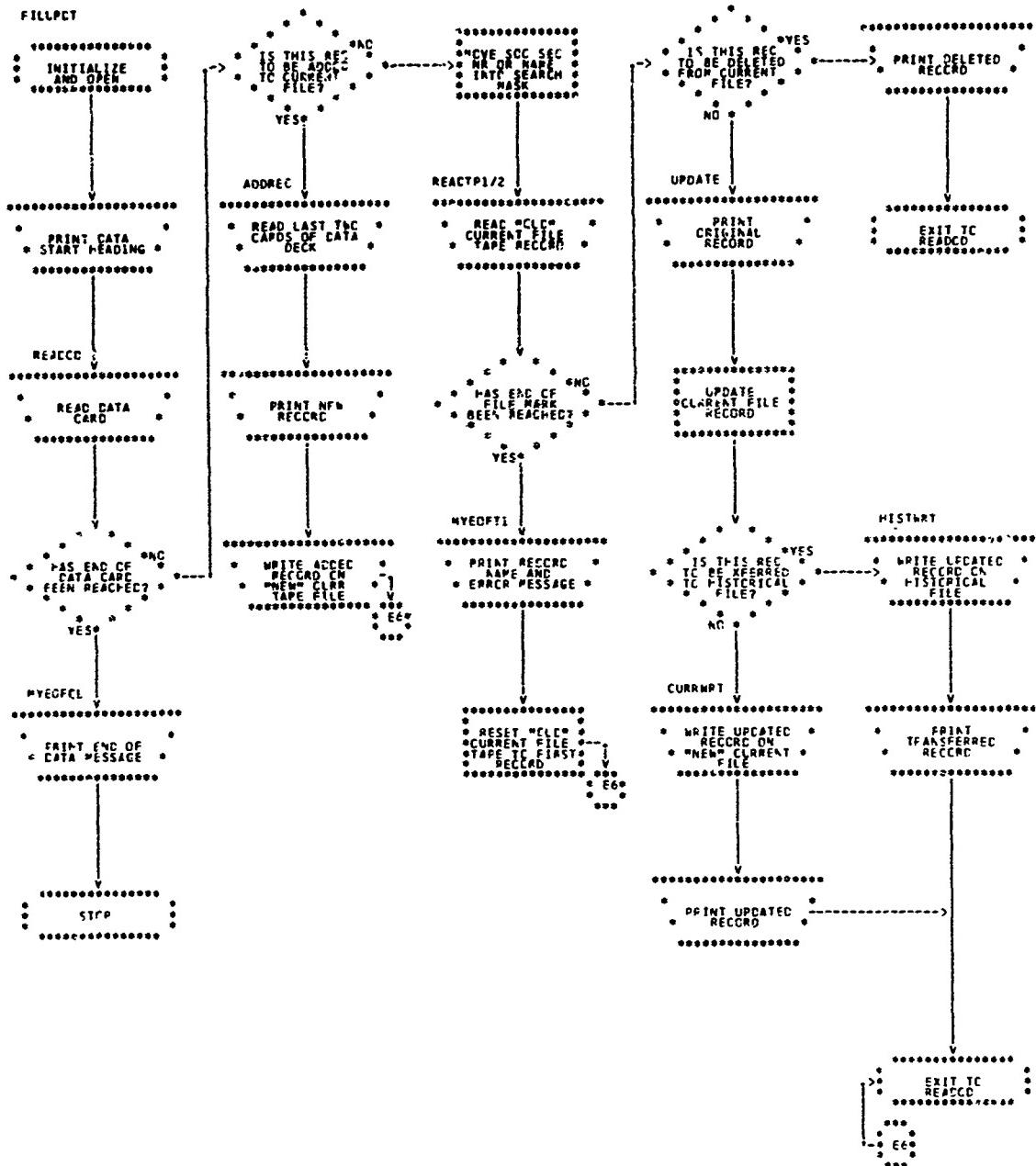
\*\*\* APPENDIX B -- FLOWCHART NUMBER 1 \*\*\*  
 DATA CARD DECK VERIFICATION PROGRAM



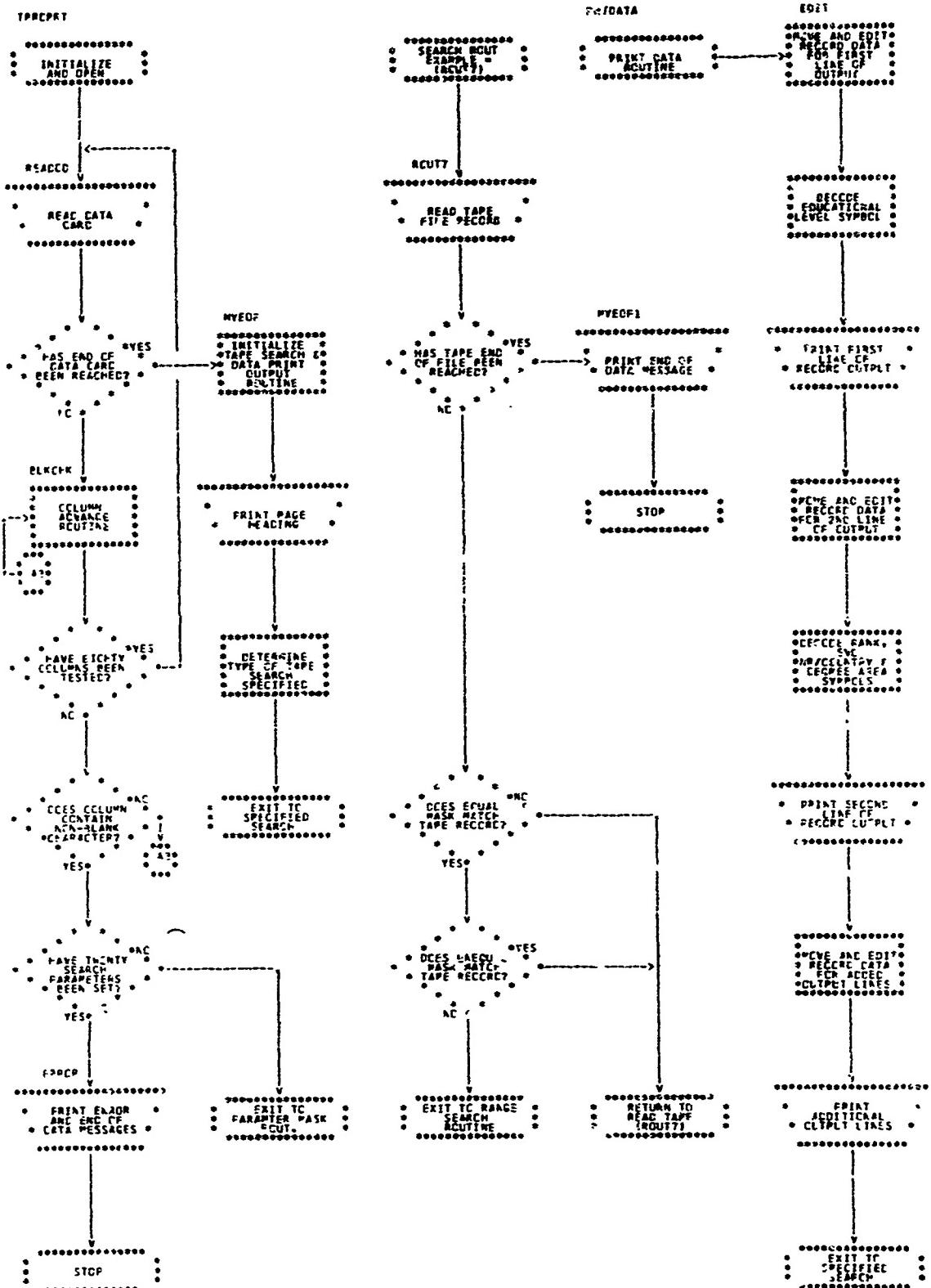
\*\*\* APPENDIX B -- FLOWHART NUMBER 2 \*\*\*  
BUPERS TAPE DATA TRANSFER PROGRAM



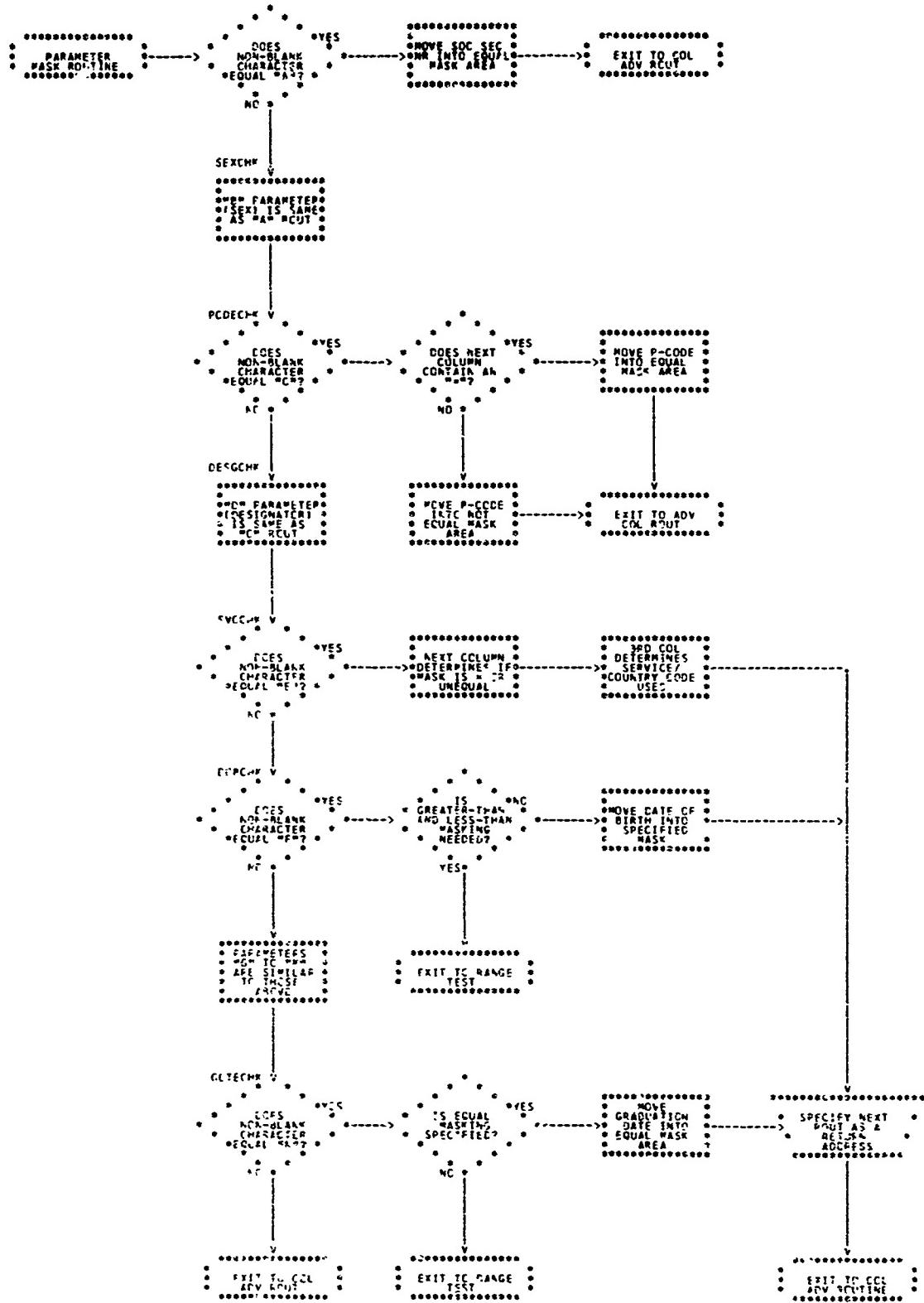
\*\*\* APPENDIX B -- FLOWCHART NUMBER 3 \*\*\*  
 CURRENT TAPE FILE UPDATE AND TRANSFER PROGRAM



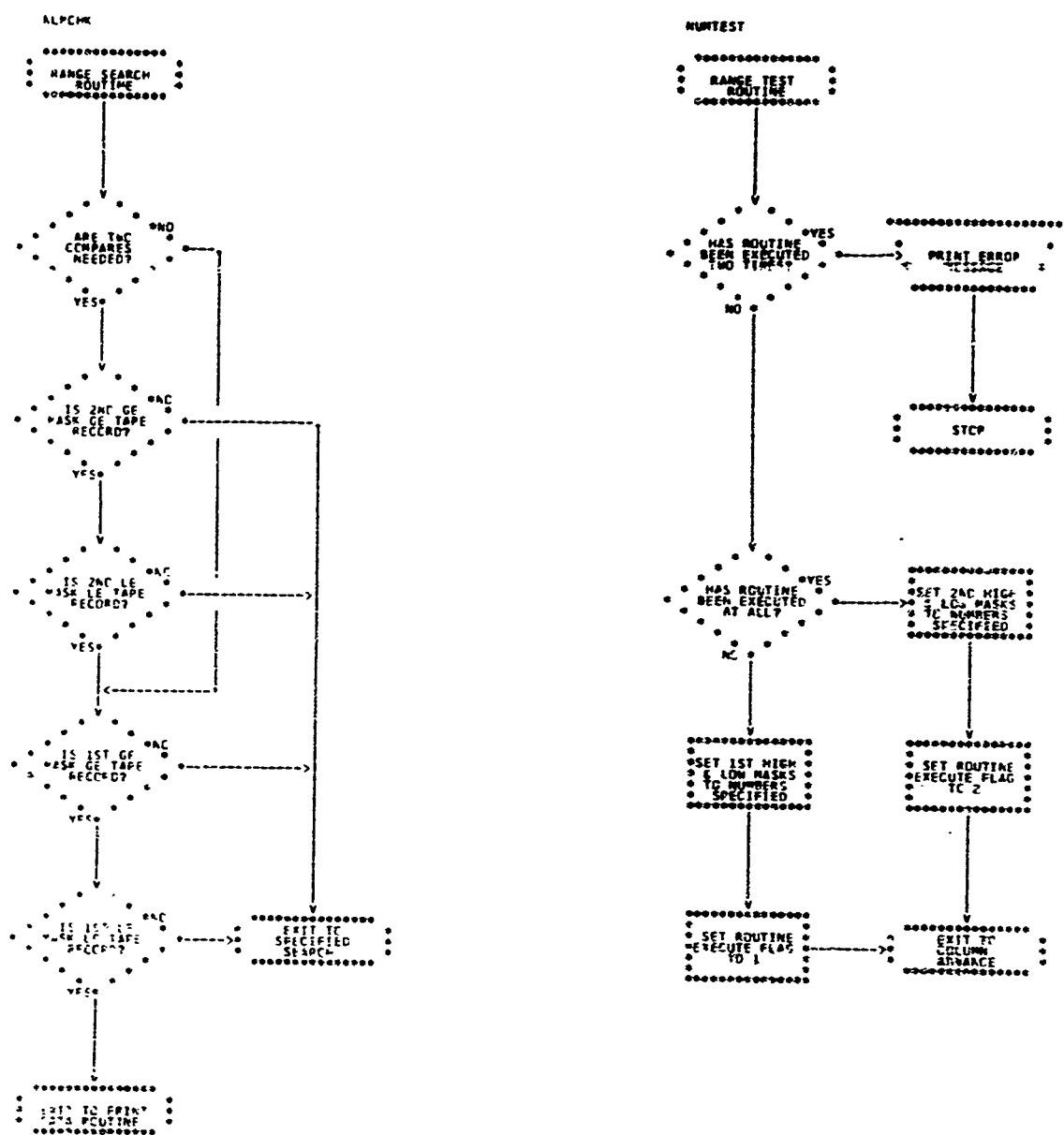
~~\*\*\* APPENDIX B -- FLOWCHART NUMBER 4A \*\*\*~~  
~~DATA FILE SEARCH PROGRAM~~



APPENDIX B -- FLOWCHART NUMBER 4B 000  
DATA FILE SEARCH PROGRAM



~~\*\*\* APPENDIX B -- FLOWCHART NUMBER 4C \*\*\*~~  
~~DATA FILE SEARCH PROGRAM~~



/\* EXEC ASMACL6

APPENDIX B CRDCHK1

```
*** THIS PROGRAM WILL PEAR USNOGS STUDENT OFFICER INFORMATION
*** PFT STEVAL SYSTEM DATA CARD DECKS CONSISTING OF THREE CARDS PER
*** INDIVIDUAL RECDP DATA WILL BE DECODED, EDITED AND PRINTED
*** IN NORMAL OUTPUT FORMAT WITH ERROR MESSAGES EPRINTED FOR KEY BAD
*** DATA. ALL ERRORS MUST BE CORRECTED BEFORE THE CTPRING DATA ON TAPE. ***
***  

***  

*** INITIALIZATION AND OPENING ROUTINE  

***  

***  

CNCPPRT CFCFT U$ING *1E
SAVF (14,12),T,*  

LR 12,13
CNDP 024
RAL 03,*+76
DRP 1E
HST NC
DC 1AF
ST 13,9(12)
OPEN F 17(13) ,NIT,(NITRIT) P5 SET TO LINE INPUT ADDRESS
LA T,CNTRFE R7 SET TO CARD 1 INPUT ADDRESS
LA A,A0(7) R8 SET TO CARD 2 INPUT ADDRESS
LA O,16(7) R9 SET TO CARD 3 INPUT ADDRESS
LA 1C,1 P10 SET TO CONSTANT VALUE 1
LA 11,2 P11 SET TO CONSTANT VALUE 2
LA *4,2 P12 SET TO END PAGE FLAG
MVI T,CT,T0000
LA TTYTF
LA1  

P5 SET TO LINE INPUT ADDRESS
R7 SET TO CARD 1 INPUT ADDRESS
R8 SET TO CARD 2 INPUT ADDRESS
R9 SET TO CARD 3 INPUT ADDRESS
P10 SET TO CONSTANT VALUE 1
P11 SET TO END PAGE FLAG
SET PREVIOUS PAGE FLAG
SET LINE CTR (RA) TO 70 LINE
```





DF SIGNATUR CHEF

```

MVI    72(5)'C'-'          INSERT SPACER CODE MOD TO OUTPUT LINE
MVC    73(1)'5' '47(7)      MOVE YEAR GROUP INT TO OUTPUT LINE
MVC    74(2)'5' '42(7)      MOVE 1ST RET YR INT TO OUTPUT LINE
MVC    75(2)'5' '74(7)      MOVE P-CODE INT TO OUTPUT LINE
MVC    8(4,5)'54(7)

***** SCHNOL START DATE CHECK *****
***** CIRPICILLIN CHECK *****

FORTEST LR 2'8
LA 3'3
AP 2'10
CLI 4'*+12
BCR 3'*-10
BCI *+60
F1NF 'C'0'
RCI 8'*+12
MVI 8LNF 'C'0'
BVI F1NF 'C'0'
MVC F1NF+27(1)'7(?) NOTE
SP 6'10
PUT CUT 'ELNF
AVT E1NF 'C'0'
MVI 0(5)'5' '8(8)
MVC 05(5)'C'-'1
MVC 06(2,5)',A(R)

***** CIRPICILLIN CHECK *****
***** CIRPICILLIN CHECK *****

FORTEST LR 2'8
LA 3'3
AP 2'10
CLI 75(2)'C'0'
BCR 4'*+12
BCI 3'*-10
BCI *+60
F1NF 'C'0'

STORE CARD 2 ADDP IN R2
INSERT CONSTANT 3 IN R3
ADD1 TO CARD 2 ADDR
TEST START DATE FOR VALID CHAP
COND BRANCH TO ERROR ROUTE
BRANCH FOR NEXT CHAP TEST
BRANCH AROUND ERROR ROUTINE
TEST FOR PRIOR ERROR MESSAGE
COND BRANCH TO SINGLE SPACING
BRANCH AROUND SINGLE SPACING
SINGLE SPACE PROPLINE FOR MSG
MOVE INCURRFCT CHAR TO FRP MSG
INSERT SPACER TO FRP MSG
SUBTRACT 1 FROM LINE C12
PRINT START DATE ERD MSG
DELETE SPACE ERROR LINE
SINGLE SPACE OUTPUT LINE
MOVE START OFO INTO OUTPUT LINE
INSERT SPACE FP
MOVE START YR INT TO OUTPUT LINE
MOVE START YR INT TO OUTPUT LINE

***** CIRPICILLIN CHECK *****
***** CIRPICILLIN CHECK *****

FORTEST LR 2'7
LA 3'3
AP 2'10
CLI 75(2)'C'0'
BCR 4'*+12
BCI 3'*-10
BCI *+60
F1NF 'C'0'

STORE CARD 1 ADDP IN R2
INSERT CONSTANT 3 IN R3
ADD1 TO CARD 1 ADDR
TEST CURRENTUM FOR VALID CHAP
COND BRANCH TO CURR FRP ROUTE
BRANCH FOR NEXT CHAP TEST
BRANCH AROUND ERROR ROUTINE
TEST FOR PRIOR ERROR MESSAGE

```

```

BC 81 *1? EL1NE, C'0'
MVI *+5 F1INE'C'*
MVI F1INE*27(1), =C1JRR
MVC SR 610 F1INE+C'0'
PUT MVI 101(3,5), 76(7)
MVC

***** EDICTIONAL LEVEL CHECK *****

CL I 79(7) X'F7'
BC I 111**64
CL I 111NF'C'0'
CL I 8*+12
FLINE+C'0'
MVI *+8 EL1NE'C'*
MVI EL1NE*27(1), ^3*(7)
MVC EL1NE*16(4), =C'DEGR
PUT MVI 610 F1INE+C'0'
PUT MVI 0(51), C'0'
PUT MVI 79(7)*X'0F'
SR 2*2(7) X'71
TSC L 2*2 TABLEL
SLL 4*4
LAR 10614(5), 0(2)

TEST DEGREE CODE FOR VALID NR
COND BRANCH AROUND DEGR ROUT
CTEST FOR PRIOR ERROR MSG
CNTRN BRANCH TO SINGLE SPACING
CNURL SPACE ERROR LINE CTR
BRANCH AROUND SINGLE SPACING
CINGL SPACE ERROR LINE CTR
MOVE BASE DEGR CODE IN ERR MSG
INSERACT DEGR INTO ERROR MSG
PRINT DEGR ERROR MSG
SUBTRACT DEGR FROM LINE CTR
PRINT DEGR ERROR MSG
DOUBLE SPACE OUTPUT LINE
CNURL SPACE DEGREE DECODING NP
CONVERT DEGR CODE TO BINARY NP
CLEAR R2 DEGR CODE IN R2
INSERT DEGR CODE BY R4
MULT DEGR TAKEN CADNR IN R4
SET R2 IN CORRECT DFGR ADDP
MOVE DEGR INTO OUTPUT LINE

***** GRADUATE + QPP! CHECK *****

STORE CARD2 ADR IN R1
INSERT CONSTANT 3

```

```

*** LOAD EDIT AND PRINT Routine FOR LINE
*** TWO DATA INPUT
*** SINGLE SPACE ERROR MSG LINE
*** INSERT BLANK CHAR IN OUTPUT LINE
*** CLEAR OUTOUT LINE
*** RANK CONF CHECK
*** TEST RANK CDF FOR MIN VALID CHAR
*** COND BRANCH TO RANK ERROR ROUT
*** TEST RANK CDF FOR MAX VALID CHAR
*** COND BRANCH AROUND RANK ERROR ROUT
*** MOVE BAD RANK CHAR IN ERR MSG
*** INSERT RANK INTN ERROR MSG

MVI    ELINE(C) !
MVI    O(5)C,0
MVI    I(132,5)O(5)
MVC
MVC

```

ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ହେଲା କି ଏହା କିମ୍ବା ଏହାକିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ଏହାକିମ୍ବା

• • • •





LA 3,TABLED+64  
 LA \*4,S  
 LA 3,TABLED-4  
 AP 3,2  
 AP 10614,51,0(3)  
 MVC

SET R3 TC STAB DEG TABLE SEGMENT  
 SET BRANCH TC STAB DEG TABLE SEGMENT  
 SET R3 TC A2 DEG TABLE SEGMENT  
 SET AREA TABLE PTR TO CODE ADDR  
 MOVE DEGR ARFA INTO OUTPUT LINE

TOTAL OPR CHECK

```

LP 2,*  

LA 3,*  

AR 2,10  

CL 1 16(2)C'0'  

RC 1 4,*+12  

BCT *4,32  

MVC ELINE+27(4),16(2)  

MVC 6110,FLINE  

SPT OUT,FLINF  

MVC 112(3,5),17(9)  

MVC 117(16,5),40(9)  

SR 12,10  

PUT CUT,LINF

```

```

STORE CARD 2 ADDR IN R2  

INSERT CONST ANT 3 IN R3  

ADD 1 TO CARD 2 AND  

TEST TOT QPR FOR VALID CHAR  

COND BRANCH TO FERR? OUT TEST  

BRANCH AROUND ERP RPLT  

MOVE INCRACT TOTQPR INTO FRR MSG  

INSETRACT1 FROM LINE CTR  

PRINT TOTAL QPR ERROR MSG  

MOVE TOTAL QPR INTO OUTPUT LINE  

MOVE 2ND DITYSTA INTL OUTPUT LINE  

SUBTRACT 1 FROM 1R OF DUTY STA  

SUBTRACT ONE FROM PAGE LINE CTR  

PRINT 2ND LINE OF OUTPUT

```

```

CLI 36(7)C'*  

BC 3,%+20  

SPT 6110,STARMSIS  

PUT OUT,8)2,C'0'  

CLI 23(8)2,C'0'  

BC 81REAC  

MVI C(15)C'0'  

MVC 1(132,2,5),0(5)  

CLI

```

```

TEST FOR NEW DECK INDICATOR  

COND BRANCH AROUND FRR MSG ROUT  

SUBTRACT ONE FROM PAGE LINE CTR  

PRINT ERROR MSG  

TEST FOR FOREIGN STUDENT FLAG  

COND BRANCH TO RPLT NEW DECK  

CLEAR ALANK CHAP IN OUTPUT LINE  

TEST FOR DESIGNATOR CHG DATA

```

```

BC    7**+10
AC    12*10
      11*(5)C*(1
MVI   53(4)514(R)
MVC   54(4)514(R)
MVI   58(5)C*(1
MVC   117(12,5),56(8)
SP    6*10
      M1T,LINE=
PIT
***+110
      COND BRANCH TO R10 DESIG FNTRY
      TEST NR FOR DUTY STA LEFT TO PRT
      COND BRANCH TO DUTY STA FNTY
      CONSET OPENING DAREN
      MOVE OL'D DESIG INTN DUTPT LINE
      INSERT CLSING DAREN
      MOVE 3RD DUTYSTA INTO DUTPT LINE
      SUBTRACT 1 FROM LINE CTR
      PRINT 3RD LINE OF DUTPUT
***+120
      **** LOAD EDIT AND PRINT ROUTINE FOR LINE
      **** F11R7R9HIGH EIGHT DATA R1T0UT
***+130
      TEST FOR 2 CARD DATA DECK FLAG
      CLEAR 2 CARD DATA DECK FLAG
      COND BRANCH TO CARD READOUTINE
      SUBTRACT 1 FROM CARD READOUT STAS
      COND BRANCH TO CARD READROUTINE
      MOVEY 3RD DATA CARD ADOP INTO R2
      CLEAR PLANK CHA IN JUTPUT LINE
      MOVE NEXT DUTY STA TO DUTPUT LINE
      SUBTRACT 1 FROM LINE CTR
      PRINT NEXT DUTY STA TO DUTPUT LINE
      SET DUTY STA POINTER TO NEXT STA
      COND BRANCH TO DUTYSTA PRT R10
      PBRANCH TO CARD READ ROUTINE
***+140
      **** PROGRAM CLOSE ROUTINE
***+150
      **** PUT R1T,END
      CLOSE LINEND
      LFTURN(14,12),T
***+160
      **** MYEOF
      PRNT END OF DATA MESSAGE

```

\*\*\*\*\*  
TABLES, DEFINED CONSTANTS, RESERVED  
STORAGE AREAS AND INPUT/OUTPUT DATA  
CONTROL

\*\*\*\*\*  
FOREIGN COUNTRY TABLE

TABLEC

DC C'BRAZIL  
DC C'CANADA  
DC C'CAFEILLE  
DC C'CHINA  
DC C'COLOMBIA  
DC C'DOMINICAN  
DC C'EGYPT  
DC C'ENGLAND  
DC C'INDIA  
DC C'IRAN  
DC C'ISRAEL  
DC C'KOREA  
DC C'NORWAY  
DC C'PAKISTAN  
DC C'PHILL.  
DC C'PORTUGAL  
DC C'THAILAND  
DC C'TURKEY  
DC C'URUGUAY  
DC C'VENEZUELA  
DC C'VIETNAM  
DC C'FOREIGN

\*\*\*\*\*  
DEGREE (INDICATIONAL) ARFA TABLE

TABLED

DC C'NINE  
DC C'AEG.  
DC C'AFNG.

## PANK AND TITLE TABLE

卷之三

103

```

***** EDUCATIONAL LEVEL TABLE *****
TABLEL DC C 'SCH!
DC C 'H 'SCH!
DC C 'LYRC!
DC C '2YRC!
DC C '3YRC!
DC C 'DC !
DC C 'BACH!
DC C 'CERT!
DC C 'HS !
DC C 'PHN!

***** ARMED FORCES TABLE *****
TABLEF DC C 'USN !
DC C 'USNR !
DC C 'USA !
DC C 'USCG !
DC C 'USNC !
DC C 'USAF !

***** DATA STATUS MESSAGES AND TITLE CONSTANTS *****
TABLES DC C 'NAME RANK RIG LIST
        DC C 'RANK FILE NR SVC/CITY(*)
        DC C 'ESTG DATE & SOURCE
        DC C 'OPR RET P SFCURITY
        DC C 'IF FEMALE =1 IF TGEP
        DC C 'HGT YR-M-D CDE GP YR CNUMBER
        DC C 'G/T DEST DUTY CDE CDE ST/END CDE LUM AREA

```



// EXEC ASVALG  
//ASH.SYSIN DD \*

BUPSXFR

\*\*\* THIS PROGRAM WILL TRANSFER NAVAL BUREAU OF PERSONNEL DATA ON ALL  
\*\*\* OFFICERS WHO HAVE ATTENDED THE U.S. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL AND  
\*\*\* ARE STILL ON ACTIVE DUTY IN A FORM THAT WILL BE ACCEPTED BY THE  
\*\*\* STUDENT OFFICER INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEM. PRIOR TO INITIATING  
\*\*\* A LOCAL HISTORY FILE THE BUPERS TAPE MUST BE CHANGED FROM SORT /  
\*\*\* SERVICEMAN NUMBER ORDER TO ALPHABETICAL ORDER USING THE SYSTEM PROGRAM  
\*\*\* SERVICE PROCEDURE AVAILABLE AT THE BUPERS COMPUTER CENTER. PROGRAM  
\*\*\* PRINTED OUTPUT WILL INCLUDE A LISTING OF ALL RECORDS NOT  
\*\*\* TRANSFERRED DUE TO PRESENT ATTENDENCE OR ERROEUS ATTENDENCE DATA \*\*\*

\*\*\* INITIALIZATION AND OPENING ROUTINE

TPTOTP CSECT  
USING \*15  
SAVE (1412),T,\*  
CLR 1213  
CNOP 014  
BALP 13,\*+76  
DROP 15  
USING #13  
DS 18F  
ST 13\*8(12)  
ST 12\*4(13)  
OPEN 1\*TPIN,(INPUT),PRTOU,(OUTPUT),TAPOUT,(OUTPUT)  
LA 2\*TPIN  
LA 3\*TPOUT  
LA 4\*T8  
LA 5\*TNE  
SVI

SET R2 TO TAPE INPUT AREA ADDR  
SET R3 TO TAPE OUTPUT AREA ADDR  
SET R4 TO CONSTANT 8  
SET R5 TO CARD OUTPUT AREA ADDR  
DOUBLE SPACE OUTPUT LINE

```

***** READ AND TEST INPUT TAPE *****
      GET TAPIN, (2)
      LR 210(82)1=C'MONTEREY'
      CLC 7,PRTDATA
      BC
      READTP
      GET TAPIN, (2)
      LR 210(82)1=C'MONTEREY'
      CLC 7,PRTDATA
      BC
      READTP
      READ BUREAU TAPE RECORD
      SAVE TAPE INPUT ADDR IN R2
      TEST FOR VALID PGS MONT ENTRY
      COND BRANCH TO PRINT BAD REC
      ***** DETERMINE CURRICULUM TABLE ENTRY POINT *****
      CLI 126(21),C'4'
      8C 2,LOW1
      BC 4,HIGH1
      LA 7,12
      LA 6,CURRTAB+40
      AR 624(42),0(6)
      CLC 126(42),0(6)
      BC 8,MAJOR
      BCT 7,-12
      B PRTDATA
      TEST FOR 4000 AREA OF CURRTAB
      COND BRANCH TO 6000 AREA
      COND BRANCH TO 3000 AREA
      SET CTR TO TWELVE 4000 ENTRIES
      SET R6 TO TABLE SEARCH ADDR (R6)
      ADD ONE ENTRY TO TABLE PTR (R6)
      TEST FOR A TABLE ENTRY MATCH
      COND BRANCH IF EQUAL
      BRANCH & TEST NEXT TABLE ENTRY
      BRANCH TO PRINT BAD DATA ENTRY
      ***** SEARCH CURRICULUM TABLE FOR BUPERS *****
      EDUCATION MAJOR AND SPECIALTY ENTRY
      ***** SET CTR TO SIX 3000 ENTRIES START ADD *****
      SET R6 TO TABLE SEARCH PTR (R6)
      ADD ONE ENTRY TO TABLE PTR (R6)
      TEST FOR A TABLE ENTRY MATCH
      COND BRANCH IF EQUAL
      BRANCH & TEST NEXT TABLE ENTRY
      BRANCH TO 6000 AREA
      BRANCH TO 8000 AREA
      COND BRANCH TO 5000 AREA
      SET CTR TO 25 6000 ENTRIES
      HIGH1 LA 7,6,CURRTAB-8
      LA 624(42),0(6)
      CLC 126(42),0(6)
      BC 8,MAJOR
      BCT 7,-12
      B PRTDATA
      BCL 126(42),C,6
      BCL 2,LOW2
      BC 4,HIGH2
      LA 7,25
      LOW1

```

```

LA   6.CURRTAB+344      SET R6 TO TABLE SEARCH ADDR
AR   0:4                ADD ONE ENTRY TO TABLE PTR (R6)
CLC  126(4,21,0)(6)     TEST FOR A TABLE ENTRY MATCH
BCT  8:MAJOR             COND BRANCH IF EQUAL
BCT  7,*-12               TEST NEXT TABLE ENTRY
BCT  PRTDATA             BRANCH TO PRINT BAD DATA ENTRY
HIGH2 LA   7:26             SET CTR TO 26 SO URGENT
AR   6:4                ADD ONE ENTRY TO TABLE SEARCH ADDR PTR (R6)
CLC  126(4,21,0)(6)     TEST FOR A TABLE ENTRY MATCH
BCT  8:MAJOR             COND BRANCH IF EQUAL
BCT  7,*-12               TEST NEXT TABLE ENTRY
BCT  PRTDATA             BRANCH TO PRINT BAD DATA ENTRY
LA   7:10                SET CTR TO OPEN DATA ENTRIES
LA   6.CURRTAB+544       ADD ONE ENTRY TO TABLE SEARCH ADDR
AR   6:4                TEST FOR A TABLE ENTRY MATCH PTR (R6)
CLC  126(4,21,0)(6)     COND BRANCH IF EQUAL
BCT  8:MAJOR             TEST NEXT TABLE ENTRY
BCT  7,*-12               BRANCH & TEST NEXT TABLE ENTRY

*****
***** PRINT RECORDS NOT NEEDED FOR LOCAL FILE
***** MOVE BAD DATA REC TO PRINT BUFF
***** PRINT BAD DATA RECORD
***** BRANCH & READ NEXT RECORD

PRTDATA MVC  1(130)5,10(12)      MOVE CURRICULUM NR TO NEW RECORD
PUT   PRTOUT,L1,          MOVE SERVICE NR TO NEW RECORD
B    READTP,              MOVE NAME TO NEW RECORD
                         MOVE RANK DESIG, YR GP & S-CODE
                         INSERT BLANK IN 1ST DOR COL
                         FILL DATE OF RANK FIELD WITH BLK
                         MOVE PCODE TO NEW RECORD
                         MOVE DTE OF BIRTH TO NEW RECORD

*****
***** EDIT BUPERS DATA RECORDS
***** TO LOCAL FORMAT
***** MOVE CURRICULUM NR TO NEW RECORD
***** MOVE SERVICE NR TO NEW RECORD
***** MOVE NAME TO NEW RECORD
***** MOVE RANK DESIG, YR GP & S-CODE
***** INSERT BLANK IN 1ST DOR COL
***** FILL DATE OF RANK FIELD WITH BLK
***** MOVE PCODE TO NEW RECORD
***** MOVE DTE OF BIRTH TO NEW RECORD

MAJOR MVC  76(3,3)14(6)      MOVE CURRICULUM NR TO NEW RECORD
MVC  0(6,3)13(2)           MOVE SERVICE NR TO NEW RECORD
MVC  6(3,3)10(2)           MOVE NAME TO NEW RECORD
MVC  37(11,3)146(2)         MOVE RANK DESIG, YR GP & S-CODE
MVC  48(13)1C1-46(2)        INSERT BLANK IN 1ST DOR COL
MVC  49(5,3)148(3)          FILL DATE OF RANK FIELD WITH BLK
MVC  54(4,3)161(2)          MOVE PCODE TO NEW RECORD
MVC  58(6,3)187(2)          MOVE DTE OF BIRTH TO NEW RECORD

```



TABLES, DEFINED CONSTANTS, RESERVED STORAGE AREAS AND INPUT/OUTPUT DATA CONTROL DATA.

CUBRIC MM CONVERSION TABLE

CURRENTAB





```
// EXEC ASMLG  
//ASM.SYSIN (D *
```

```
O' DATE
```

```
*** THIS PROGRAM WILL ADD, DELETE, UPDATE AND TRANSFER INDIVIDUAL ***  
*** RECORDS CONTAINED IN THE CURRENT TAPE FILE OF THE STUDENT OFFICER ***  
*** INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEM. ALL RECORDS AFFECTED ARE PRINTED IN ***  
*** THE ORIGINAL AND CHANGED VERSIONS. INPUT DATA CARDS TO DELETER, ***  
*** UPDATE AND TRANSFER RECORDS MUST BE IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER. CONTAIN ***  
*** MESSAGES WILL OCCUR IF DATA CARDS ARE OUT OF SEQUENCE OR CONTAIN ***  
*** INCORRECT INPUT DATA CARDS. SECURITY NUMBERS AND PROGRAM WILL CONTINUE ***  
*** TO PROCESS INPUT DATA CARDS. A SYSTEM SORT/MERGE PROCEDURE WILL ***  
*** BE USED ON NEWLY CREATED CURRENT AND HISTORICAL "SON" FILES. ***  
*** BEFORE USING THE TAPE SEARCH PROGRAM. ***
```

```
***** INITIALIZATION AND OPENING ROUTINE *****
```

```
FILUPDT  
CSECT *15  
USING 1412,T,*  
SAVE 1213  
JNOP 04  
BALP 013+476  
DROP 15  
DUSING #13  
DUST 1318(12)  
OPEN 1124(13) {INPUT} PRTOUT,{OUTPUT}  
OPEN 1TPB01 {INPUT} PTPAOUT,{OUTPUT}  
OPEN 2,CDAREA
```

```
SET R2 TO CARD INPUT ^REA ADDR
```



```

***** TEST FOR RECORD DELETION SYMBOL AND *****

***** PRINT OLD CURRENT FILE RECORD *****

PRINT      0(4)C'0'
          1(132,40)C'(3)
          79(2)C%
          7 UPDATE
          122(10,4)*C* DELETE *
          PRTOUT,LINE
          READCD

***** DOUBLE SPACE OUTPUT LINE *****

MOVE OLD RECORD TO PRINT AREA
TEST FOR RECORD DELETION SYMBOL
COND BRANCH TO UPDATE RECORD
COND BRANCH TO DATA SYMBOL
INSERT DELETE DATA RECORD
PRINT DELETED DATA RECORD
BRANCH AND READ NEW DATA CARD

***** UPDATE FILE RECORD ROUTINE *****

***** AND PRINT ORIGINAL RECORD *****

***** PRINT ORIGINAL DATA RECORD *****

PRINT ORIGINAL DATA RECORD
TEST FOR DESIGN UPDATE TEST
COND BRANCH TO OLD DESIGN
CHANGED DESIGN TO OLD DESIGN
CONVERT DESIGN CHANGE DATE
CONVERT FOR RANK UPDATE DATE
COND BRANCH TO NEXT TEST
CONVERT NEW RANK CODE
CONVERT NEW DATE OF RANK
CONVERT FOR CURR UPDATE TEST
COND BRANCH TO NEXT TEST
CONVERT FOR EDUCATIONAL CODE
COND BRANCH TO NEXT TEST
CONVERT FOR DEGREE UPDATE
COND BRANCH TO NEXT TEST
CONVERT FOR NEW DEGREE CODE
COND BRANCH TO NEXT TEST
CONVERT FOR QPR UPDATE
COND BRANCH TO NEXT TEST
TEST FOR NEW GRAD & TOTAL QPR
TEST FOR GRADUATION DATE UPDATE

```

```

BC  81*(4)C*  ' COND BRANCH AROUND DATE UPDATE
MVC  91(3*3),69(2) INSERT NEW GRADUATION DATE
*****
***** TEST UPDATED CURRENT FILE RECCRC
***** FOR HISTORICAL FILE TRANSFER
*****
MVI  0(4)C*  ' INSERT BLANK IN OUTPUT AREA
MVC  1(132*4)0(2) MOVE NEW RECORD TO PRINT AREA
CLI  79(2)*C*4* TEST FOR DATA TRANSFER SYMBOL
BC   8,HISTWRT COND BRANCH TO HIST TAPE WRITE
*****
***** WRITE UPDATED RECORD ON NEW
***** CURRENT OR HISTORICAL FILE
***** AND PRINT UPDATED RECORD
*****
PUT  TPACUT,TAREA, * WRITE NEW CURRENT FILE RECORD
MVC  122(10*4)*C*4* UPDATE * INSERT UPDATED DATA INDICATOR
PUT  PROUTLINE PRINCH AND READ NEW DATA CARD
PUT  READCD HISTWRT TPABOUT TAREA * XFER *
MVC  124(84*4)*C*4* WRITE NEW HISTORICAL FILE RECORD
PUT  PROUTLINE INSERT TRANSFER DATA INDICATOR
PUT  READCD 8 PRINCH AND READ NEW DATA CARD
*****
***** READ NEW DATA CARD DECK AND PRINT NEW
***** CURRENT FILE RECORD
*****
ADDREC MVI  36(2)C*  ' INSERT BLANK OVER ADD DECK SYM
MVC  0(80*3)0(2) MOVE CARD 1 TO CURRENT TPE OUTPT
GET  CDIN,(2)

```

```

LRC      201(80,13),0(2)          SAVE CARD INPUT ADDR IN R2
MVC     C0IN,(2)                READ CARD 2 TO CURRENT TPE OUTPT
GET      211(80,3),0(2)          SAVE CARD 3 INPUT ADDR IN R2
LRC      132(80,3),0(2)          MOVE CARD 3 TO CURRENT TPE OUTPT
MVC     0(4)C0                  INSERT DOUBLE SPACE CHAR
MVC     125*4)0(3)              MOVE NEW RECORD TO PRINTER AREA
MVC     125*4)=C*               INSERT NEW DATA INDICATOR
PUT     PRTOUT,TINE             PRINT NEW DATA RECORD
PUT     TPAC0UT,TPAREA          WRITE NEW CURRENT FILE RECORD
B      READCD                  BRANCH AND READ NEW DATA CARD
*
*      ***** DATA CARD ERROR ROUTINE *****
*
*      ***** MYEOFIT1 *****
MVC     ERMSG+77(19),0(2)        INSERT BAD DATA CARD NAME IN ERR
PUT     PRTOUT,ERRMSG           PRINT ERROR MESSAGE
CLSE    (TPAIN,REREAD)         BRANCH TO READ NEXT CARD
OPEN   (TPAIN,(INPUT))         READCD
B      READCD
*
*      ***** MYEOFCD *****
PUT     PRTOUT,END              PRINT END OF DATA MESSAGE
CLOSE  (C0IN,TPAIN,TPAOUT,TPBOUT,PRTOUT)          END OF DATA
RETURN (14,12),T
*
*      ***** START OF DATA *****
DATA   C'1### START OF DATA #####'
DATA   C'0### END OF DATA #####'
DATA   END CF DATA #####'
DATA   END CF DATA #####'
DATA   END OF DATA #####
#
# ##### START OF DATA #####
# ##### END OF DATA #####
#

```

```

ERRMSG DC C'0***** PROGRAM WILL NOT RUN ***** OUT OF SEQUE*
        DATA UPDATE CARD FOR
        NCE OR INCORRECT ****.

* * * * * DEFINED STORAGE AREA
* * * * *
* * * * * LINE DS CL133 PRINT OUTPUT BUFFER AREA
* * * * * CDAREA DS CL80 CARD INPUT AREA
* * * * * TPAREA DS CL232 TAPE INPUT AREA
* * * * * NMEMASK DS CL28 NON-NAVY ALPHA TEST MASK
* * * * * SSNMASK DS CL9 NAVY SEC NR TFSY MASK
* * * * * INPUT/OUTPUT DATA CONTROL BLOCKS
* * * * *
* * * * * DDNAME=MASSAIN,DSORG=PS,MACRF=(GT),BLKSIZE=80,RECFM=F,E*
CDIN DCB DDAD=MVEOFC0
TPAIN DCB DDNAME=MASTPIN1,DSORG=PS,MACRF=(GT),LRECL=232,BLKSIZE=92*
TPAOUT DCB DDRECFM=FBTEODAD=MVEOFT1
TPBOUT DCB DDNAME=MASPOUT1,DSORG=PS,MACRF=(PM),LRECL=232,BLKSIZE=92*
PRTOUT DCB DDNAME=MASPOUT2,DSORG=PS,MACRF=(PM),LRECL=232,BLKSIZE=92*
DCB DDNAME=MASPOUT3,DSORG=PS,MACRF=(PM),LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=133,RECFM=FA
* * * * * LTCRG
* * * * * END
* * * * *
//GO. MASTPIN1 DD DSNAME=HEN,UNIT=2400,VOLUME=SER=NPS194,CISP=(OLD,
//GO. MASTKEEP1) DD LABEL=(1*SL)
//GO. MASTOUT1 DD DSNAME=HEN,CSCN,UNIT=2400,VOLUME=SER=NPS155,DISP=(NEW,
//GO. MASTKEEP1) DD LABEL=(1*SL)
//GO. MASTOUT2 DD DSNAME=HEN,HSON,UNIT=2400,VOLUME=SER=NPS150,DISP=(NEW,
//GO. MASTKEEP1 DD SYSPOUT1 DD
//GO. MASSAIN DD

```

```
// EXEC ASMALG  
//ASM.SYSIN Rn *
```

```
***** THIS PROGRAM WILL SEARCH THE CURRENT OR HISTORICAL TAPE FILES OF  
***** THE STUDENT OFFICER INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN EACH SELECTED RECORD. ALL  
***** REFLECTED RECORDS MAY BE PRINTED. SELECTIONS OF FOURTEEN KEY DATA ITEMS AND  
***** CONDUCTING ANY COMBINATIONS OF EQUAL, NOT-EQUAL, OR GREATER-THAN/  
***** LESS-THAN TESTS ON THE SPECIFIED DATA ITEM FIELDS.  
*****
```

```
***** INITIALIZATION AND OPENING ROUTINE  
*****
```

```
TPRDPRT  
CSECT  
USING *15  
SAVE 14 12,T,*  
LP 12 13  
CNOP 0 4  
BALP 13,*+76  
DROP 15  
USING *13  
DS 18F  
SST 13,9(12)  
ST 12,4(13)  
LA 11,MYEOF1  
OPEN (IN,(INPUT),RTP,(INPUT),OUT,(OUTPUT))  
LA 15,20  
LA 3,SEARCH  
LA 7,CAREA-R0  
LA 10,1  
SP 4,4  
CLEAR R4 (LOOP CTR)
```

```
SFT R11 TO 2ND BASE REG ADDR  
INITIALIZE 2ND BASE REG  
SET RS TO MAX LOOPS (20)  
SET RT TO COMPARE BRANCH ADDR IN R3  
SET R7 TO CARD READ AREA ADDR-B0  
LOAD CONST 1 IN R10  
CLEAR R4 (LOOP CTR)
```

```

***** RFAN DATA CARD AND FIND FIRST
***** NON-RLANK CHARACTER
*****
* READCD      LA    12'80
*             LAR  7'12
*             GET  IN'(7)
*             LR   7'1
*             SR   2'2
*             AR   7'2
*             AC   13'2 PEANCD
*             CLI  0'4'1 C'0
*             BC   7'0'3
*             LA   2'1
*             B    RLKCHK
*
*             SET COLS LEFT TO TEST TO ADDR 12
*             SET Q7 TO CARD TO READ AREA ADDR
*             REAN 1ST DATA CARD
*             SET P7 TO 1ST COL IN CARD
*             CLEAR R2
*             MOVE CARD PTR TO CORRECT COL
*             SUBTRACT CARD OF 80 COLS TESTED
*             READ NEW CARD IF BLANK CHAR RUT
*             TEST CARD COL FOR BLANK CHAR RUT
*             BRANCH TO NEXT COMPARE RUT
*             SET R2 TO CONSTANT 1
*             BRANCH TO NEXT COL CHECK
*
*             DATA CARD ERROR CHECK RUT INF
*
* SSNRCHK     AR   4'10
*             CR   5'4
*             BC   4'ERROR
*
*             ADD 1 TO LOOP CTR
*             TEST FOR 20 LOOPS
*             COND RQANCH TO ERROR POINT IF > 20
*
*             SNCIAL SECURITY NUMBER INDICATOR (A)
*
*             TEST CARD COL FOR SSNR INDICATOR
*             COND BRANCH TO NEXT TEST IF NE
*             SAYF NEXT TEST RUT AND IN R3
*             SET RUT INDICATOR TO = COMPARE
*             MOVE SSNR INTO = MASK APEA
*             MOVE LS INTO = AND MASK
*             ADD 12 TO CARD COL PTR
*             BRANCH TO BLANK CARD COI. TEST
*
* CLI  0'7) 'C'A'
* SC   7'SEXCHK
* LA   3'SSXCHK
* CI   FOMASK+28(9)'2(7)
* MVC  FOMASK+95(9)'DNFS
* MVC  EQMASK+95(9)'DNFS
* LA   2'12
* B    RLKCHK

```

```

***** SFX INDICATOR (S) TEST ROUTINE *****
      CLI  O(7) C'B
      BC  7'PCDECHK
      LA  3'LGMASK+X'01'
      DIV  FQMASK+64,X'FF'
      MV  1'<INTO = AND MASK
      LA  2'4
      ALKCHK

***** P-CODE INDICATOR (C) TEST ROUTINE *****
      CLI  O(7) C'C
      BC  7'DESGCHK
      LA  3'LGMASK+X'01'
      CLT  1'7**24
      BC  7'LGMASK+X'01' ?(7)
      MVC  FQMASK+84(4),ONES
      MVC  *+20
      FQMASK+X'02'
      MVC  NFMASK+7(4)?2(7)
      MVC  NFMASK+84(4),ONES
      LA  2'7
      BLKCHK

***** DESIGNATOR INDICATOR (D) TEST ROUTINE *****
      CLI  O(7) C'D
      BC  7'SVCHK
      LA  3'LGMASK+X'01'
      CLT  1'7**24
      FQMASK+X'01'

TEST CARD CCL FOR SEX INDICATOR
COND BRANCH TO NEXT TEST IF NF
SAVE NEXT TEST ROUTE ADDR IN R3
SET RMUT INTO = MASK AREA
MOVE 1'<INTO = AND MASK
ADD 4'TO CARD COL PTP
BRANCH TO BLANK CARD COL TEST

TEST CARD COL FOR PCODE IND
COND BRANCH TO NEXT TEST IF NE
SAVE NEXT TEST ROUTE ADDR IN R3
TEST FOR EQUAL AROUND EQUAL INDICATOR
COND BRANCH AROUND EQUAL MASKING,
SET ROUTE INDICATOR = COMPARE
MOVE PCONE INTO = MASK AREA
MOVE 1'SINTO = AND MASK
COND BRANCH AROUND UNEQUAL MASK
SET RMUT INTO NEQUAL MASK
MOVE PCODE INTO NE MASK AREA
MOVE 1'SINTO NE AND MASK
ADD 7'TO CARD COL PTP
BRANCH TO BLANK CARD COL TEST

TEST CARD COL FOR DESIGNATOR IND
COND BRANCH TO NEXT TEST IF NF
SAVE NEXT TEST ROUTE ADDR IN R3
TEST FOR EQUAL COMPARE INDICATOR
COND BRANCH AROUND EQUAL MASKING
SET ROUTE INDICATOR TN = COMPARE

```





```

*****
* * * * * YEAR-GROUP INDICATOR (G) TEST ROUTINE * * * * *
*****
* * * * * YGCHK CLI 0(7),C'G' TEST CARD COL FOR YEAR GRP IND
* * * * * BC 7,RANKCHK TEST CARD TO NEXT TEST IF NE
* * * * * LA 3,RANKCHK TEST ROUTE ANDR IN R3
* * * * * 2,I5 ADD 5 TO CARD COL PTR
* * * * * 1,(7),C' = TEST FOR EQUAL COMPARE INDICATOR
* * * * * BC 7,**+16 TEST CARD AROUND EQUAL MASKING
* * * * * OI 6,FQMASK,X'01 TEST ROUTE INDICATOR TN = COMPARE
* * * * * LA 6,NFMASK PTR
* * * * * RANKCHK-16 SAVE EQUAL MASK ADDR IN R6
* * * * * 1,(7),C' #, TEST FOR UNEQUAL COMPARE IND
* * * * * BC 7,**+16 COND BRANCH AROUND # MASK IRROUT
* * * * * OI 6,LGMASK,X'02 SET ROUTE IND TO UNEQUAL MASK
* * * * * LA 6,NFMASK TEST
* * * * * RANKCHK-16 SAVE UNEQUAL MASK ADDR IN R6
* * * * * 6,RTDTAPP+42 BRANCH AROUND YR GP RANGE TEST
* * * * * NUMTEST SAVE YR GP ADDR IN TAPE READ AREA
* * * * * 5,(2,6),2(7) BRANCH TO < AND > MASK ROUTINE
* * * * * MVC 72(2,6),0NFS MOVE YEAR GROUP INTO MASK AREA
* * * * * B RANKCHK MOVE 1,S INTO AND MASK
* * * * * ALKCHK BRANCH TO BLANK CARD COL TEST
* * * * * ***** RANK ! INDICATOR (H) TEST POINT INF *****

*****
* * * * * PANKCHK CLI 0(7),C'H' TEST CARD COL FOR RANK INDICATOR
* * * * * BC 7,CURCHK TEST CARD TO NEXT TEST IF NE
* * * * * LA 3,CURCHK TEST ROUTE ANDR IN R3
* * * * * OI 6,I5 TEST ROUTE INDICATOR TN = COMPARE
* * * * * LA 2,I4 ADD 4 TO CARD COL PTR
* * * * * MVC 6,FQMASK(1),2(7) MOVE RANK CODE INTO = MASK AREA
* * * * * MVI 6,FQMASK+67,X'FF, MOVE 1,S INTO = AND MASK
* * * * * B RANKCHK BRANCH TO BLANK CARD COL TEST
* * * * * ***** CURRICULUM INDICATOR (I) Tfst ROUTINE *****

*****
* * * * * CURCHK CLI 0(7),C'I' TEST CARD COL FOR CURRICULUM IND

```

```

BC    7'DEGACHK
      FLGMASK,X'01'
      2'6EQMASK+39'(3)'2(7)
      EQMASK+104'(3)'0NF
      BLKCHK
      MVC
      MVC
      B

*** **** FDICTIONAL LFYFL AND AREA INDICATORS
      (J,K) TEST POINTINES
      *** ****

DEGACHK CLI 0'(7)'C'L'
      BC 7'DEGLCHK
      LA 3'DEGLCHK
      RI 2'4EQMASK+63'(1)'2(7)
      LA 2'0EQMASK+130,X'FF
      MVF
      B

      DEGLCHK CLI 0'(7)'C'K'
      BC 7'DPAGCHK
      LA 3'DPRGCHK
      LOT
      LA 2'4EQMASK,X'01'
      LA 2'4EQMASK+42'(1)'2(7)
      MVF
      MVF
      B

*** **** GRADUATE AND TOTAL QPR INDICATORS
      (L,M) TEST POINTINES
      *** ****

OPRGCHK CLI 0'(7)'C'L'
      BC 7'DPRTCHK
      LA 3'DPRTCHK
      LA 6'RDTAPF+94
      NUMTEST
      B

      QPRTCHK CLI 0'(7)'C'M'
      BC 7'DPTECHK
      LA 3'DPTECHK
      6'RDTAPF+97
      B

```

COND BRANCH TO NEXT TEST IF NE  
 SAVE NEXT ROUT ADDR IN R3  
 SET PNT INDICATOR TO = COMPARE  
 ADD 6 TO CARD COL PTR  
 MOVE CURRICULUM INTO = MASK AREA  
 MOVE T,S INTO BLANK CARD COL TEST

COND BRANCH TO NEXT TEST IF NE  
 SAVE NEXT ROUT ADDR IN R3  
 SET PNT INDICATOR TO = COMPARE  
 ADD 4 TO CARD COL PTR  
 MOVE DEC CARFA CNE TN = MASK AREA  
 MOVE T,S INTO BLANK CARD COL TEST  
 TEST CARD COL FOR EDUCATION LEVEL  
 COND BRANCH TO NEXT TEST IF NE  
 SAVE NEXT ROUT ADDR  
 ADD 4 TO CARD COL PTR = COMPARE  
 MOVE DEC LEVEL CODE TO = MASK  
 MOVE T,S INTO BLANK CARD COL TEST

COND BRANCH TO NEXT TEST IF NE  
 TEST CARD COL FOR GRAD QPR IND  
 COND BRANCH TO NEXT TEST IF NE  
 SAVE NEXT ROUT ADDR  
 TEST CARD COL FOR READ AREA  
 BRANCH TO >A, C> MASK POUT INF  
 TEST CARD COL FOR TOT QPR IND  
 COND BRANCH TO NEXT TEST IF NE  
 SAVE QPT ADDR IN TAPF RFAD AREA



```

BC      1'ROUT13          COND BRANCH TO EQUAL COMPARE
AC      8'ROUTE          COND BRANCH TO < AND COMPARE
TM      FLGMASK,X'060    TEST COMPARF IND FOR # > COMPARE
RC      1'ROUT16          COND BRANCH TO * < AND > COMPARE
BC      8'ROUTE          COND BRANCH TO EQUAL COMPARE
AC      FLGMASK,X'020    TEST COMPARF IND FOR UNEQUAL
                      COND BRANCH TO UNEQUA! COMPARE

***** TAPE SEARCH ROUTINES *****

***** READ TAPE RECORD *****

RROUTE GET      PTP,(7)          READ TAPE RECORD
        LR      7'1           PSET R7 TO TAPE READ AREA ADDR
        LA      6'ROUTE          SAVE POSITION ADDR IN R4
        MVC    SAVEQ(67),37(7)  MOVE TAPE REC DATA TO =SAVE AREA
        NC      SAVFO(67),EOFMASK+67  REMOVE TAPE TEST FOR EOF DATA
        CLC    SAVFO(67),EOFMASK  TEST TAPE DATA FOR EQUAL COMPARE
        AC      7'0(4)          COND BRANCH READ TAPE INST

***** GOFATEP-THAN/LFSS-THAN SEARCH ROUTINE *****

NUMCHK CLT      NUMFLG,C'80  TEST RANGE COMPARE FOR 2 COMPS
BC      7'*+24            COND BRANCH AROUND 2NC COMPARE
CLC    0{219},SAVFCT2  TEST TAPE DATA FOR > COMPARE(1)
CLC    4{016},SAVFLT2  COND BRANCH TO READ TAPE INST(1)
CLC    0{219},SAVFLT2  TEST TAPE DATA FOR < COMPARE(1)
CLC    2{014},SAVFGT1  COND BRANCH TO READ TAPE INST
CLC    0{219},SAVFGT1  TEST TAPE DATA FOR > COMPARE(2)
CLC    4{014},SAVELT1  COND BRANCH TO READ TAPE INST(2)
CLC    0{219},SAVELT1  TEST TAPE DATA FOR < COMPARE(2)
CLC    2{014},PRTDATA  COND BRANCH TO READ TAPE INST
BC      PRTDATA          PRINT RECORD POUTINE
GET      PTP,(7)          READ TAPE READ AREA ADDR
LR      7'1           RESET R7 TAPE READ AREA ANDR
LA      4'ROUTE          SAVE RETURN ADDR IN R4
MVC    SAVNF(67),37(7)  MOVE TAPE REC DATA TO =SAVE AREA
NC      SAVNE(67),NFMASK+67  REMOVE TAPE TESTED TAPE REC DATA
CLC    SAVNE(67),NFMASK  TEST TAPE FOR UNEQUAL COMPARE

```

```

BC          0(4)      ROUTE1      ROUTE2      ROUTE3      ROUTE4
BC          NIMCHK     RTP.(17)    RTP.(17)    RTP.(17)    RTP.(17)
BC          RTP.(17)    RROUT1     RROUT2     RROUT3     RROUT4
BC          7,1          4,AVFO(67)  4,AVFO(67)  4,AVFO(67)  4,AVFO(67)
BC          5,AVEO(67)   5,AVEO(67)   5,AVEO(67)   5,AVEO(67)
BC          5,AVNF(67)   5,AVNF(67)   5,AVNF(67)   5,AVNF(67)
BC          7,SAVNE(67)  7,SAVNE(67)  7,SAVNE(67)  7,SAVNE(67)
BC          8,SAVNE(67)  8,SAVNE(67)  8,SAVNE(67)  8,SAVNE(67)
BC          9,0(4)       9,0(4)      9,0(4)      9,0(4)      9,0(4)

LR          GFT        GFT        GFT        GFT        GFT
LR          L4YC       L4YC       L4YC       L4YC       L4YC
LR          NCUC       NCUC       NCUC       NCUC       NCUC
LR          CBC        CBC        CBC        CBC        CBC
LR          BGT        BGT        BGT        BGT        BGT
LR          7,1          4,RROUT1   4,RROUT2   4,RROUT3   4,RROUT4
LR          4,AVFO(67)  4,AVFO(67)  4,AVFO(67)  4,AVFO(67)
LR          5,AVEO(67)   5,AVEO(67)   5,AVEO(67)   5,AVEO(67)
LR          5,AVNF(67)   5,AVNF(67)   5,AVNF(67)   5,AVNF(67)
LR          7,SAVNE(67)  7,SAVNE(67)  7,SAVNE(67)  7,SAVNE(67)
LR          8,SAVNE(67)  8,SAVNE(67)  8,SAVNE(67)  8,SAVNE(67)
LR          9,0(4)       9,0(4)      9,0(4)      9,0(4)      9,0(4)

BC          0(4)      ROUTE1      ROUTE2      ROUTE3      ROUTE4
BC          NIMCHK     RTP.(17)    RTP.(17)    RTP.(17)    RTP.(17)
BC          RTP.(17)    RROUT1     RROUT2     RROUT3     RROUT4
BC          7,1          4,AVFO(67)  4,AVFO(67)  4,AVFO(67)  4,AVFO(67)
BC          5,AVEO(67)   5,AVEO(67)   5,AVEO(67)   5,AVEO(67)
BC          5,AVNF(67)   5,AVNF(67)   5,AVNF(67)   5,AVNF(67)
BC          7,SAVNE(67)  7,SAVNE(67)  7,SAVNE(67)  7,SAVNE(67)
BC          8,SAVNE(67)  8,SAVNE(67)  8,SAVNE(67)  8,SAVNE(67)
BC          9,0(4)       9,0(4)      9,0(4)      9,0(4)      9,0(4)

```

```

*** PRINT TITLE AND SET DATA FLAG SWITCHES ***
*** PRINT 1ST LINE OF PAGE HEADING
*** PRINT 2ND LINE OF PAGE HEADING
*** PRINT 3RD LINE OF PAGE HEADING
*** PRINT PAGE NUMBER SEPARATELY
*** PRINT LINE CTR (R11) TH 70 LINES
*** SFTNCH AROUND DATA TEST AREA
*** MOVE NR12 STA NR INTO STFSTA
*** CLEAR 2 CARD DATA DECK FLAG
*** CONVERT DUTY STA CODE TO RINARY
*** CLEAR Q12
*** INSERT RINARY NR IN R12 STA NR
*** TEST MIN VALUE OF DUTY STA NR
*** COND BRANCH IF DESIGN STUDENT
*** TEST FOR 2 CARD DECK
*** COND BRANCH IF NOT 2 CARD DECK
*** SET 2 CARD DECK FLAG
*** TEST LINES REMAINING ON PAGE
*** COND BRANCH TH NEW PAGE
*** BRANCH AROUND FOREIGN FLAG ENTRY
*** CLEAR Q2
*** TEST FDD 2 LINES LEFT ON DASC
*** COND BRANCH TD NEW PAGE

*** LRAN RUNIT AND PRINT ROUTINE FNP LIN
*** ONE DATA INPUT
*** PRINT 1ST LINE OF PAGE HEADING
*** PRINT 2ND LINE OF PAGE HEADING
*** PRINT 3RD LINE OF PAGE HEADING
*** PRINT PAGE NUMBER SEPARATELY
*** PRINT LINE CTR (R11) TH 70 LINES
*** SFTNCH AROUND DATA TEST AREA
*** MOVE NR12 STA NR INTO STFSTA
*** CLEAR 2 CARD DATA DECK FLAG
*** CONVERT DUTY STA CODE TO RINARY
*** CLEAR Q12
*** INSERT BLANK CHAR IN OUTPUT LINE
*** CLEAR OUTPUT LINE
*** INSERT DOUBLE SPACE CHARACTER
*** MOVE NAME INTO OUTPUT LINE
*** MOVE DOB INTO OUTPUT LINE
*** MOVE DOB INTO OUTPUT LINE
*** TEST FOR NON-U.S.OFFICER
*** PRINT 1ST LINE OF PAGE HEADING
*** PRINT 2ND LINE OF PAGE HEADING
*** PRINT 3RD LINE OF PAGE HEADING
*** PRINT PAGE NUMBER SEPARATELY
*** PRINT LINE CTR (R11) TH 70 LINES
*** SFTNCH AROUND DATA TEST AREA
*** MOVE NR12 STA NR INTO STFSTA
*** CLEAR 2 CARD DATA DECK FLAG
*** CONVERT DUTY STA CODE TO RINARY
*** CLEAR Q2
*** TEST FDD 2 LINES LEFT ON DASC
*** COND BRANCH TD NEW PAGE

```



```

MVI    0(5)'C'   *
MVC    1(132+5),0(5)      INSERPT A RANK CHAR IN OUTPUT LINE
                           CLEAR DISTPNT LINE

***** RANK CODE CHECK *****

SF    2*2 TEST'37'(7)      CLEAR R2
MVC    NT      MOVE RANK CODE INTO R2 TEST AREA
NT     3*1(7)X'0F'      CONVERT PANK CODE TO BINARY ND
TC     2*3*7(7)      CONVERT BINARY NR IN P2
SLL    2*2      MULTIPLY NR BY 4
STM    TEST'X'3D'      TEST RANK CODE FOR A-1
ACT    R'*+2*      COND BRANCH TO A-1 RK TABLE SFC
TRX    TEST'X'+1*      TEST RANK CODE FOR 1-0 SEGMENT
BC    8'*+12*      COND BRANCH TO S-2 RK TABLE SEG
LA    3*TABLFG+32*      SET R3 TO J-R RANK TABLE SEGMENT
BA    *+1K      BRANCH TO RK TABLE POINT FOR S-7 RANK TABLE SEGMENT
LA    3*TABLFG+44*      SET R3 TO RK TABLE POINT FOR S-7 RANK TABLE SEGMENT
BA    *+R      BRANCH TO A-1 RANK TABLE SEGMENT
LA    3*TABLFG-4      SET R3 TO CRRRECT RANK AND RSS
AP    3*2      MOVE RANK INTO OUTPUT LINE
MVC    1(4,5),0(3)      MOVE RANK INTO OUTPUT LINE

***** SERVICE NUMBER AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CHECK *****

SF    2*2 SVC      CLEAR R2
SVC    4*5V'      TEST FOR RANK CODE
NT     101(7)*X'0F'      COND BRANCH TO SVC DECODING PUT
NT     102(7)*X'0F'      CONVERT 1ST CTY CODE DIGIT TO BIN
LA    3*TABL(-160      CONVERT 2ND CTY CODE DIGIT TO BIN
TC    2*1C1(7)      SET R4 AS CTY TABLE POINTER
LC    1C      INSERT 1ST CTY CODE DIGIT IN R2
LA    1C      SET R10 TO RC
LC    1C      SEND 10 LINES TO CTY POINTER
AFT   3*1C      INCREFSE POINTE VAL IF REND
ACT   2*1C      WHILE TDLY R2 RY
ACT   2*1C2(7)      SET CTY TABLE ANDR POINTER (04)
SLL   2*3      MOVE CTY NAME INTN OUTPUT LINE
AP    3*2      MOVE CONSTANT 1 IN R10
MVC    13(7,5),0(3)      BRANCH NEXT LINE ENTRY
LA    10*X      SF

```

\*\*\*\*\*

```

***** DEGRFE AREA CHECK *****

SP    2'2T 100(7).  

MYC   100(7)X'0F.  

NC    2'100(7)  

TCU   SLL  

      2'2ST X'30.  

      8'2*+28  

      TF ST X'10.  

      8'2*+12  

      3'2TABLED+32  

      **+16  

      3'2TABLED+54  

      **+8  

      3'2TABLED-4

```

CLEAR R2  
MOVE AREA CODE INTO Tn BINARY NR  
CONVRT AREA CODE Tn BINARY NR IN P2  
INSERT BINARY NR IN P2  
MULTIPLY NR BY 4  
TEST DEG AREA CODE FOR A-I SEG  
COND BRANCH TO A-I DEG TABLE SEG  
TEST DEG AREA CODE FOR J-R SEG  
COND BRANCH TO S-Z DEG TABLE SEG  
SET R3 TO DEG TABLE PTR  
BRANCH TO DEG TABLE PTR ROUTINE  
SET R3 TO S-Z DEG TABLE PTR ROUTINE  
BRANCH TO TABLE PTR ROUTINE  
SET P3 TO A-I DEG TABLE CFGMFNT

AR 302(4,5) 0(3)  
 MVC 112(3,5) 97(7)  
 MVC 117(16,5) 120(7)  
 SP 12,10  
 SPT 6,10  
 PUT,LINF

SFT AREA T ARLF PTR TO CODE ADDR  
 MOVE DEGP ARFA INTO OUTPUT LINE  
 MOVE TTJAL OPR INTO OUTPUT LINE  
 MOVE 2ND DUTYSTA INTO OUTPUT LINE  
 SUBTRACT 1 FROM NR OF DUTY STAS  
 SUBTRACT 1 FROM LINE CTR  
 PRINT 2NR LINE OF OUTPUT

\*\*\*\* \* LOAD EDIT AND PRINT ROUTINE FOR LINE  
 \*\*\*\* \* COND BRANCH TO READ NEW REC  
 \*\*\*\* \* INSEPT BLANK CHAR IN OUTPUT LINF  
 \*\*\*\* \* CLEAR JUT PUT LINE  
 \*\*\*\* \* TEST FOR DESIGNATOR CHG DATA  
 \*\*\*\* \* COND BRANCH TO OLD DESIGN ENTRY  
 \*\*\*\* \* TEST NR OF DUTY STAS LEFT TO FRT  
 \*\*\*\* \* COND BRANCH TO READ NEW RECORD  
 \*\*\*\* \* BRANCH TO 3RD DUTY STA INPUT  
 \*\*\*\* \* INSERT OPENING PAREN  
 \*\*\*\* \* MOVE OLD DESIGN INTO OUTPUT LINF  
 \*\*\*\* \* INSERT CLOSING AREN  
 \*\*\*\* \* MOVE 3RD DUTYSTA INTO OUTPUT LINF  
 \*\*\*\* \* SUBTRACT 1 FROM LINE CTR  
 \*\*\*\* \* PRINT 3RN LINE OF OUTPUT  
 \*\*\*\* \* PUT  
 \*\*\*\* \* LINF

CLI 103(7) C'0'  
 BC 810(4)  
 MV1 015(5) C' ,  
 MVC 01(132,5),0(15)  
 CLI 84(17) 14  
 AC 7,\*+14  
 CR 12,10  
 BC 4,0(4)  
 BC #+18  
 MV1 53(15) C'1'  
 MVC 54(4,5) 84(7)  
 MV1 FR(5) C'1  
 MVC 11716,5) 136(7)  
 SP 6,10  
 PUT  
 PUT,LINF

\*\*\*\* \* LOAD EDIT AND PRINT ROUTINE FOR LINE  
 \*\*\*\* \* COND BRANCH TO TAPE READ POINT LINF  
 \*\*\*\* \* SUBTRACT 1 FPCM NR OF DUTY STAS  
 \*\*\*\* \* PRINT BRANCH TO TAPE OFAD R0II-TNr

CLI DACK,C'\*  
 BC 810(4)  
 SF 12,10  
 BC 13,0(4)

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

```

LA 2152(7) MOVE NEXT DUTY STA ADDR INTO R2
MVI 0(5)2(C7) INSERT BLANK CHAR IN OUTPUT LINE
MVC 1(132,5),0(5) CLRF INPUT LINE
MVC 117(16,5),0(2) MOVE NEXT DUTY STA TO OUTPUT LINE
SR 6110 SUBTRACT 1 FROM LINE CTR
PUT OUT1,LINE PRINT NEXT OUTPUT LINE
LA 216(2) SET DUTY STA POINTER TO NEXT STA
BCT 12,*-36 COND BRANCH TO DUTSTA PRT ROUTE
      BRANCH TO TAPE READ ROUTINE

***** PROGRAM CLOSE POUT INF *****
***** PRINT CARD DATA ERROR MESSAGE *****
***** PRINT END OF DATA MESSAGE *****

***** TABLES, DEFINED CONSTANTS, RESERVED *****
***** STORAGE AREAS AND INPUT/OUTPUT DATA *****
***** DATA CONTROL *****

***** ENRIGN COUNTRY TABLE *****

TABLEC DC C'BRAZIL '
DC C'CANADA '
DC C'CYLON '
DC C'CHTLE '
DC C'CHINA '
DC C'COLOMBIA '
DC C'EQUADOR '
DC C'GERMANY '
DC C'INDIA '

```

ISRAEL NORWAY PHILL. THAILAND TURKEY URGUAY VIETNAM FOREIGN

DEGREE (EDUCATIONAL) AREA TABLE

TABLED

\*\*\*\*\*  
RANK AND TITLE TABLE  
\*\*\*\*\*

\* \* \* \* \*  
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL TABLE  
\* \* \* \* \*

ARMED FORCES TABLE

TABLES

U	S	N	E	R	A	C	G	C
U	S	N	E	R	A	C	G	C
U	S	N	E	R	A	C	G	C
D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D



```

SAVFLT2 DS CL2
          DS CL67
          DS CL67
* **** 2ND LESS THAN SAVE AREA
* DATA SAVE AREA FOR EQUAL TEST
* DATA SAVF AREA FOR UNEQUAL TEST
* ****
* **** INPUT/OUTPUT DATA CONTROL BLOCKS
* ****
IN   DCB  DDNAME=MASSAIN,DSORG=PS,MACRF=(GT),BLKSIZE=80,RECFM=F,E*
      DDAD=MYFD0,BLIFNO=3
OUT  DCB  DDNAME=MASSAOUT,DSORG=PS,MACRF=(PM),BLKSIZE=133,RECFM=FA
PTP  DCB  DDNAME=MASRTAPE,DSORG=PS,MACRF=(GT),LRECCL=232,BLKSIZE=2*
      ,RECFM=FB,ENDD=MYENFI

LTORG
END

//GO: MASSACUT DD SYSCOUT=A
//GO: MASRTAPE DD DSNAME=HEN,UNIT=2400,VOLUME=SFR=NPS194,CISPC=10LD,
//KEEP) LABEL=(1,SL)
//GC, MASSAIN DD *

```

## APPENDIX C

### STATUS OF FILES AND PROGRAMS

The following information is provided to assist file and program maintenance personnel in carrying out assigned responsibilities.

SOIRS files are resident on labeled magnetic tape in fixed block record format with a blocking factor of four (4). Pertinent data on each file is listed as follows:

<u>FILE</u>	<u>DSNAME</u>	<u>VOLUMN NUMBER</u>
Bureau Original	HEN.SORT	NPS 209
Historical Father	HEN.MAS	NPS 138
Current Father	HEN.DONE	NPS 194
Historical Son	HEN.HSON	NPS 150
Current Son	HEN.CSON	NPS 155

SOIRS application programs are resident on disk pack (2311) FAC001 in load module form. The DSNAME of the library is HEN.-MISLIB. The member names of programs in this library correspond to the program names used in the main text of this paper and are listed as follows:

1. BUPSXFR
2. CRDCHK1
3. UPDATE
4. FILESRCH

## Security Classification

## DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R &amp; D

<i>(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the overall report is classified)</i>	
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d.	
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13. ABSTRACT <p>Pertinent information on past and present Naval Postgraduate School students is now maintained, stored and processed in bulk files by Curriculum Officers. Information desired for management studies or analysis requires manual sorting of an ever increasing number of individual student records. This is an inadequate and inefficient system.</p> <p>The foregoing problem could be resolved by the implementation of the Student Officer Information Retrieval System (SOIRS), which is a narrow scope retrieval system specifically designed to be responsive to the Curriculum Officer's needs with respect to student information. SOIRS evolved through a series of logical system design steps, identified as follows: (1) Problem Analysis; (2) Design of Records, Files and Reports; (3) Software Design; (4) Test of Entire System.</p> <p>SOIRS is a complete system, establishing required files, updating files, and retrieving stored information</p>	

DD FORM 1 NOV. 1973 (PAGE 1)

S/N 1 POLAROID

149

Security Classification

A-31408

Security Classification

14 KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Information Retrieval Information System Management Information System						

DD FORM 1473 (BACK)

1 NOV 65

1473-1

150

Security Classification

A 1473